

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 097

20 May 1985

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REAGAN PRIORITY NUCLEAR, OTHER WEAPONS BUILDUP

LD191130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Reagan's "star wars" program was subjected to sharp criticism in the speeches of a number of delegates at the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly which is taking place in Stuttgart. Representatives of France, Denmark, and Norway expressed concern over the fact that its implementation will have a destabilizing effect on the international situation.

Meanwhile, Washington intends to continue its aggressive course. In his latest radio appeal to the American people, President Reagan stated that the realization of the program for building up U.S. arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons is one of the main tasks of his administration.

LORD CARRINGTON EXPRESSES 'DOUBTS' ABOUT SDI

LD171715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0606 GMT 17 May 85

["'Doubts' of the NATO Boss" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Stanislav Bychkov writes:

NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington permitted himself to express a certain "doubt" about the ability of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) "rapidly" to ensure the "security" of Western Europe." Speaking at the Royal United Services Institute in London, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, he called on the European members of the NATO bloc "not to link all their hopes...too soon" with the American "star wars" program.

It seems incredible! Has this lord, renowned for his "hawkish" views, really recognized how fatal for the security of the peoples any stepping up of military activity is? Perhaps he has understood that militarization of space substantially increases the threat of war such that there will be salvation for no one? Or has lucidity come upon him and transformed him in a "dove" overnight? Not at all... [TASS ellipsis] His "doubts" are not dictated by the causes which rouse peace supporters to protest the Pentagon plans to take nuclear missiles and other weapons into orbit around the earth. They are caused by quite different considerations.

Carrington is worried that West European generals, putting their trust in Washington's "space shield," will consign current militaristic preparations to oblivion: They will stop increasing arsenals of conventional weapons, deploying missiles, and stockpiling nuclear warheads... [TASS ellipsis] "We should," he warned, "be careful and not count our strategic chickens before they hatch, and we should support...the technical bases of our current strategy until we are convinced that a better replacement has been found for them." Lest -- God forbid! -- the White House should interpret this caution as lack of confidence in the United States' space fist, the NATO boss called on Washington to say a firm "no" at the Geneva talks to demands to consider all problems of nuclear and space weapons together.

Thus, Carrington's "doubts" about the SDI leave no doubt that he remains, as he was, a "hawk". His concern is that not a single, even the most rusty, shell from the NATO arsenal should go to waste, whatever new types of weapons are invented by the warmongers.

Remains SDI 'Zealous Advocate'

LD171423 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliiy Kharkov writes:

Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, has again appeared as a herald of "close cooperation" of the North Atlantic bloc member-countries in developing and producing weapons. He even claimed that this cooperation would serve "towards a more effective use of the common resources of these countries".

Speaking at the London-based Defence Research Institute on Thursday, Lord Carrington was pretending to be speaking on behalf of the NATO West European members. He could not but reckon with the negative attitude to Washington's "star wars" programme in many West European countries, where the plans to militarise outer space meet with serious opposition not only among the public, but also among the political circles, notwithstanding strong U.S. pressure. Therefore, Lord Carrington urged not to indulge in exaggeration as regards the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the White House.

We should not count our strategic chickens before they grow up, he said. Yet Lord Carrington by no means expresses any doubt as regards that programme. He has been and remains its zealous advocate. To leave no doubt on that score, he even calls for saying "no" at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, if the USSR, as he said, continues insisting on examining the issues concerning nuclear and space weapons in their close inter-connection, to put it plain, not to stop even at cancelling the mutually agreed basis for these talks for the sake of pushing through the American plans for a militarisation of outer space.

Against this background Lord Carrington's ambition to pose for a mouthpiece of the West European NATO member countries looks simply odious, since they in the West European capitals do not conceal that they have a stake in continuing the Geneva talks and reaching agreement at them.

There is a simple reason behind this stance of the NATO secretary general. It agrees well with the policy of Washington, which demands from its NATO allies that they further build up both nuclear and conventional weapons and participates in the deployment of new weapons systems with space-based elements.

CHERNYSHEV ARTICLE ON WEINBERGER'S SDI 'FANTASY'

PM171048 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by TASS military commentator Vladimir Chernyshev: "Pentagon's Fantasy About 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has granted an interview to THE WASHINGTON TIMES and devoted it to "justifying" the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, plans which the famous U.S. science-fiction writer, I. Asimov, has called "poor fantasy in the style of the Hollywood films."

This definition by Asimov can be fully applied not only to the very essence of the Pentagon's "star wars" but also to those "arguments" which the head of the U.S. military department uses. The extent to which Mr Weinberger "outdid" the unscientific science-fiction writers themselves can be judged by, if nothing else, his allegation that the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" does not "in any sense constitute a weapon system."

With pathos worthy of a more serious application, he declared that "it is not part of the arms race. It is not an armaments system at all. It is not even a weapon." The way he goes on, you would think that the Pentagon is intending to deploy vases of flowers in space, to erect a barrier made out of fragrant-smelling jasmine bushes in space. It transpires that the offensive space weapons being designed as part of the "star wars" program -- the laser weapons, the electro-magnetic guns, and missiles, hundreds of which are earmarked for deployment on hundreds of space platforms -- are not weapons at all, in Washington's view. However, the minister's subordinates, who are evidently not so fond of science fiction as their boss, are more frank in their formulation of the tasks of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." For example, Gen R. Marsh of the U.S. Air Force, bluntly stated some time ago that "we must secure the ability to wage war from earth against targets in space, from space installations against other space installations, and from space against the earth." How can one forget the words of Senator B. Goldwater who, at the very beginning of the space era, demanded that weapon systems, which would make it possible to strike the Soviet Union in a fraction of a second, be deployed in space.

However, the present head of the Pentagon naturally avoids making such frank demands. Furthermore, he says that the things specialists and politicians who oppose Washington's highly dangerous venture are now saying and writing about "star wars" "reflect traditional thinking." The "Strategic Defense Initiative," he says, "is such a revolutionary concept that it is difficult for people to adapt their way of thinking to understand it."

The minister is being sly. He is uttering the fine phrases about "a revolutionary concept" in an attempt to conceal the U.S. Administration's concern that very many people, not just in other countries but also in the United States itself, correctly understand the true nature of this dangerous concept. They realize that the administration certainly does not intend to "adjust its thinking," which is based on the dream of world domination. Only the strategy is changing. They did not manage to achieve military supremacy on earth, so now they are trying to accomplish imperial ambitions by adding offensive space weapons to their offensive nuclear forces. By continuing to forge ahead with the production of strategic offensive weapons and the development of new weapons of this kind -- at the present time alone they are developing two types of ICBM's, ballistic missiles for submarines and two types of heavy bomber -- they are forging the "sword" for inflicting a first nuclear strike. By setting up a "space shield" they hope to neutralize the other side's retaliatory strike; that is, to "knock out" any of its missiles surviving a U.S. first strike in space.

Mr C. Weinberger is unhappy, you realize. He says "there are people who think that any idea of defense is immoral for some reason." He pretends that in our day it is possible to destroy the organic link between offensive and defensive strategic weapons and alleges that this will not upset the balance of strategic forces. It is hard to imagine that the U.S. secretary of defense is not aware of the tragic consequences to which destruction of this link would lead. As it happens, he is deliberately saying things which he does not believe in. After all, it was C. Weinberger himself who once said that if the USSR were to be the first to set up a large-scale ABM system, "this would create a very, very dangerous situation in the world... [elipses as published] This would be very like having a world in which the Russians possess nuclear weapons but the United States does not." So, on closer examination it transpires that, in the view of the Pentagon boss, the U.S. system cannot be described as "immoral" but a Soviet system can be.

"We are not extending the arms race to space," the minister asserted in a manner that left no room for argument. "The Strategic Defense Initiative will render nuclear missiles obsolete... [elipses as published] it will reverse the arms race."

Once again this is fantasy of the worst kind, since it is based on fooling public opinion. Washington is not only steadily improving its offensive nuclear systems, it is also striving to make them capable of penetrating the other side's ABM system. In the same interview C. Weinberger bluntly stated: "Imagine a situation in the world in which they (the Russians) achieved a clear break-through (in the ABM sphere), and our missiles became out-of-date. The entire world would be vulnerable to Soviet political blackmail." Once again the head of the Pentagon wants Soviet missiles to become "out-of-date," whereas he wants the U.S. missiles to be the most up to date.

While creating an ABM system in space, the United States also wants to have a "powerful strategic triad" for inflicting a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The Pentagon's document entitled "Defence Directives for 1984-88" sets the following task: In nuclear war the "United States must come out on top and be able to terminate hostilities quickly on U.S. terms." So, who is dreaming of making "the entire world vulnerable" to blackmail? The answer is quite clear.

Why did the head of the Pentagon need to "steal" the laurels of the science fiction writers? In order to encourage the belief that implementing the U.S. "star wars" program is an "irreversible process." He also stressed that President R. Reagan is "absolutely determined" not to allow this program to become a subject for discussion at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The continuation of such a policy would have an extremely negative impact on the military-political situation in the world. It would complicate, if not render impossible, a solution to the problem of reducing nuclear weapons. It would foist a new round in the arms race on the world. It would result in an inevitable reduction in the security of both the United States itself and its allies.

TASS: SDI CENTER MAKES SPACE LASER ADVANCES

LD151435 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] New York May 15 TASS -- One of the U.S. main research centres pursuing the "Strategic Defence Initiative," the Livermore Laboratory, has made another advance in the development of space lasers powered by a nuclear bomb, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. According to the newspaper, which quotes laboratory staff, the power of laser rays was raised considerably. Work in that field has been conducted for more than five years now. Moreover, these weapons have already been tested at a Nevada underground testing range. However, this achievement of the Livermore Laboratory, the newspaper admits, is politically embarrassing in a sense to the Reagan administration.

John Pike, head of space policy for the Federation of American Scientists, says: "They (the White House) are trying to portray this thing as non-nuclear, regardless of whether or not it is. It is presented as a cure-all against nuclear weapons and a purely defensive system by President Reagan and Defence Secretary Weinberger. However, according to the newspaper, it is laser weapons powered by nuclear explosions that have become the main catalyst of Reagan's "star wars" program".

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PM200935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed Report: "On the 114th CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 114th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow 15-18 May 1985.

Taking part in the meeting were the following representatives of the countries in the Executive Committee and deputy premiers: A. Lukanov from Bulgaria; J. Marjai from Hungary; Tran Quynh from the SRV; G. Weiss from the GDR; A. Esquivel from Cuba; M. Peljee from Mongolia; J. Obodnowski from Poland; I. Totu from Romania; N.V. Talyzin from the USSR; and R. Rohlicek from the CSSR, and also CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Government of the SFRY, M. Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, the SFRY's permanent representative in CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee. J. Obodnowski, Polish representative on the Executive Committee, chaired the session.

The Executive Committee marked in a ceremonial atmosphere the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, the decisive contribution to which was made by the Soviet Union. A substantial contribution to victory was also made by the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and all participants in the struggle against fascism. Stress was laid on the historic worldwide significance of victory and of the revolutionary processes in a whole series of countries, which created the conditions for the creation of the world socialist system and for the successful development of the community of the socialist countries. Note was made of CEMA's considerable contribution to the development of mutual economic cooperation and to the building of socialism, the all-around progress of the fraternal countries, and the improvement of international economic relations.

The main attention in the Executive Committee's work was devoted to a discussion of questions connected with the implementation of decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries and with the preparation for the next meeting of the CEMA session.

The Executive Committee approved for submission to the council the materials on CEMA's activity during the time which has elapsed since the 39th CEMA session meeting, on progress in the coordination of national economic plans and capital investments for agreed areas and projects for the period 1986-90 and a draft program for cooperation in the saving and rational use of material resources for the period up to the year 2000.

Current questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA countries and of the Council's activity were also examined. The meeting of the Executive Committee took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

RYZHKOV OPENS CEMA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD200944 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- A conference of secretaries of the central committees of the CEMA countries' communist and workers' parties on economic problems opened in Moscow today.

The conference which was opened by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will be devoted to exchanges of experience between the parties in implementing the decisions of the CMEA countries' economic summit and to problems of party guidance of economic activity.

CMEA ATOMIC POWER STATION COOPERATION REPORTED

LD170954 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- It is planned to increase annual power supplies from the Soviet Union to the CMEA countries by 20 billion kilowatt hours by 1990. The fraternal states are jointly building in the Soviet Union two atomic power stations, the Khmel'nitskaya and the south Ukrainian ones, to generate such a sizeable increment in power supply, Andrey Zhivov, chief of the main board for the construction of power projects abroad, has told a TASS correspondent. 750 kw power transmission lines are being built to link the Khmel'nitskaya APS [atomic power station] with the Polish city of Pieszow to supply Soviet-generated power to Poland and neighbouring countries and the south Ukrainian APS with the Bulgarian city of Dobrudzha via Romania.

Both power transmission lines will be put into operation this year. The rich experience of cooperation accumulated by the fraternal countries in building a similar power transmission line linking Vinnitsa and Albertirsa is used in construction work. That was the world's first across-the-border line of such a capacity. It has been in operation since 1979, supplying Soviet power to Hungary and its neighbours.

The socialist states, Andrey Zhivov continued, are supplying one another with power via the "mir" (peace) integrated power grid developed more than 20 years ago. The grid makes it possible to rationally use the generating potentials of the fraternal countries, to carry out mutually beneficial power exchanges and to help one another in case of need.

At present the aggregate exchanges have reached 35 billion kilowatt hours a year, or 5 per cent of the annual power consumption of the socialist countries. Rational and mutually beneficial power exchanges, specialists believe, make it possible to save up to 1.5 million kilowatt hours of electricity, as much as a large power station generates.

The expansion of mutual supplies among the fraternal countries, Andrey Zhivov continued, is envisioned by the CMEA Executive Committee. At its 113th session it approved a programme for the long-term development of power engineering through integrated power grids for the period to the year 2000. The programme stipulates the need to improve the structure of power and heat generation, to develop atomic power engineering at priority rates and better to use the resources of each country, including the resources of low-grade fuel and non-conventional power sources, to reduce the burning of liquid fuel, which is in short supply, at thermal power plants.

CMEA, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

LD172144 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- An agreement on cooperation between the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and the People's Republic of Mozambique has been signed here today.

GEN YEPISHEV WRITES ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

PM160931 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Article by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "A Reliable Guardian of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] It has been 30 years since the creation of the Warsaw Pact organization, the first ever defensive military-political alliance of equal, free, sovereign socialist states.

It is highly significant that the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact is being celebrated immediately after the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. It was during the struggle against fascism that the foundation of the combat alliance of fraternal peoples and armies was laid and was severely tested.

The victory over fascism, in which the USSR played the decisive role, fundamentally altered the political map of Europe and had the most profound effect on the pace of world development. Socialism spread beyond the confines of one country, became a world system, and quickly developed into a powerful factor for social progress and the main force in opposition to imperialism.

Reactionary circles in the West responded to this by becoming intensely aggressive. Scarcely had the guns of World War II stopped firing when the U.S. and British ruling circles steered a course toward undermining the foundations of multilateral cooperation, came out with the hegemonist, aggressive theories of "deterrence" and of "rolling back" communism, started gambling on military force and on bloc strategy, and embarked on active preparations for a new world war involving the use of atomic weapons.

In April 1949, the aggressive NATO bloc was created under U.S. auspices. From the outset, its policy was spearheaded against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

West German militarism began to resurrect its forces with NATO's direct support. In early May 1955, the FRG became a member of NATO. This significantly altered the political situation in Europe and forced the socialist states to look to their own security.

Questions of the socialist countries' military-political unity became vitally important. The defense of socialism ceased to be merely a national task and increasingly acquired an international dimension. The historical truth of V.I. Lenin's words was confirmed. He had particularly emphasized that unity of military forces is necessary and deviation from this unity is impermissible.

Guided by Lenin's instructions and objectively assessing the military-political realities of the time, the participants in the Warsaw conference of government delegations from Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia signed on 14 May 1955 the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The formation of the Warsaw Pact was a countermeasure. The division of Europe into military blocs was begun by the United States and its NATO allies. The socialist countries' defensive alliance appeared 6 years after NATO.

The past 30 years have shown that the creation of the Warsaw Pact organization was an act of tremendous historical importance.

It provided the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries with a loyal defender of revolutionary gains, a reliable guardian of peaceful creative labor, a powerful force ensuring the inviolability of borders, and a strong barrier to all those who would overthrow socialism and who aspire to world domination. These great social values were made possible by the Warsaw Pact. That is why the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries were immensely satisfied with the results of the 26th April 1985 Warsaw meeting of top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries where it was decided to extend the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for 20 years with a further, subsequent extension of 10 years.

It is worth noting that the signing of the treaty and its extension were carried out at abrupt turning-points in history, at moments of sharp exacerbation, through the fault of imperialism, above all of the U.S. ruling circles, of international tension.

Mankind is now faced with a choice: Either it manages to correct the adverse course of events or the danger of nuclear war will increase. This danger is made many times greater by the U.S. military plans in space and the U.S. refusal to follow the USSR's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is doing its utmost to ensure confrontation, to destabilize the military-political situation, and to undermine the system of international relations based on the principles of equality and identical security.

The USSR and its allies have never advocated the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs. It was said with renewed force in Warsaw that they advocate the simultaneous disbandment of their alliance and the North Atlantic bloc and, as a first step, of their military organizations. However, as long as the NATO military bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace remains, the socialist states will strengthen their defensive alliance and, at the same time, intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace and for the surmounting of military blocs.

There are people who talk about "NATO and the Warsaw Pact being equally responsible for the arms race and for the exacerbation of the international situation." One can only argue in that way either with malicious intent, attempting to relieve imperialism of the responsibility for the war preparations, or out of political naivete, believing that a potential aggressor can only be stopped by concessions and acts of goodwill, or because one has lost one's class orientation by overtly speculating on contradictions between socialism and capitalism and claiming a special position on that question. The truth, if one adopts a Marxist-Leninist approach, is that the defense might of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states has reliably served and is reliably serving the cause of peace and is an insuperable obstacle to imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The struggle for peace, the struggle to curb the arms race and maintain the Warsaw Pact's defense potential at the proper level is in dialectical unity. On the basis of the level of the threat of war, the Warsaw Pact states will continue to take the necessary steps to maintain their collective defense capability at the proper level. It has been reaffirmed that they are not seeking military superiority, but neither will they allow anyone to have military superiority over them. They want balance of power at the lowest possible level.

The peaceful direction of the Warsaw Pact organization is a graphic expression of the essence of socialism, confirmed many times in practice. This is the source of the numerous initiatives aimed at consolidating peace in Europe, at achieving detente, and at introducing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence into relations between states with different social systems. It is well known that when this has been achieved and when our initiatives have been taken up, the world situation has improved and the threat of war has receded, as happened in the seventies.

The Warsaw Pact was created and it developed and improved as a new, socialist type of military-political alliance. For the first time in history, there was a military coalition totally without any aggressive aspirations, serving the working people's interests and protecting their revolutionary gains. It is a genuinely defensive organization.

During the Warsaw Pact's existence the machinery of the fraternal countries' comprehensive cooperation has developed in accordance with the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. The cooperation is based on a common economic and socio-political system, a common ideology and morality, and common fundamental interests and goals. The fraternal communist and workers parties and their leading role in the building and defense of socialism are the living heart, the core of our alliance.

The alliance's supreme political organ is the Political Consultative Committee (PCC). The general (first) secretaries of the fraternal parties' central committees and state and government heads regularly attend PCC conferences.

The PCC conferences examine the key questions of the allied countries' political collaboration, their joint actions in the international arena, the immediate and long-term tasks of the struggle for socialism and peace, the key problems of the strengthening of the socialist community's defense capability, and the participating countries' fulfillment of their joint defense commitments.

The jointly elaborated peace initiatives adopted at PCC conferences on the creation of collective security in Europe, the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, and others have had a tremendous international impact.

At the meeting of top party and state figures in Warsaw, there was universal approval of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which are intended to promote the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks, and of its decision to suspend the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

The Foreign Ministers Committee, created in 1976, is an important organ for strengthening the allied countries' unity, for the elaboration of coordinated policy, and for joint actions to implement the PCC's decisions.

The fraternal countries' economic cooperation within the CEMA framework is of paramount significance in strengthening the socialist community's might and defense potential. The focus of their joint work at the moment is the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference.

Topical questions pertaining to military cooperation, the improvement of the Joint Armed Forces' combat readiness, their current activity, the provision of up-to-date equipment and armaments, and operational and combat training of troops (forces) and control organs are examined at the Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Command, the Military Council, headquarters, the Technical Council, and other organs.

In past years a large amount of varied experience has been accumulated of carrying out command headquarters, army (navy), and special tactical exercises and war games and conferences and assemblies of fraternal armies' leading personnel.

Paramount attention is being paid to the development of working contacts and ties between fraternal armies' political organs, the generalization and introduction of front-ranking experience of party political work and of the training of troops in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, and readiness to line up together and defend socialist gains through joint efforts.

There are traditional ties between the troops of the Soviet groups of forces and the national armies. Joint exercises, friendship soirees, the celebration of important dates, amateur concerts, and other events have long been a part of life in subunits and units.

The first commandment of the CPSU and the Soviet state, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum, is to cherish and comprehensively strengthen the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies, the countries of the great socialist community.

The Soviet Armed Forces are ever ready to join the fraternal armies in rebuffing any aggressor and coming to the defense of socialism and peace.

TOLKUNOV, VOSS RETURN FROM BUDAPEST MEETING

PM200857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, who have been taking part in a meeting with representatives of the Warsaw Pact states' parliaments in Budapest, returned to Moscow 15 May.

BALDRIGE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TRADE TALKS

LD181806 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- A governmental delegation of the United States headed by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige arrived in Moscow today under an arrangement reached. The delegation will take part in the eighth session of the joint Soviet-American Commission on Trade.

Talks Open; Patolichev Speaks

LD201140 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- The first session since 1978 of the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commercial Commission opened here today. The Soviet delegation to the talks is led by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and the American delegation by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

The main task of the commission and its present session is to work perseveringly and painstakingly to normalise bilateral trade, to remove the existing obstacles and to find ways to improve trade patterns, Nikolay Patolichev said in his address to the session.

Although in 1984 the Soviet-U.S. trade turnover was worth more than 3 billion roubles, it was far behind the potentialities of the two countries, he noted. There is a sharp disbalance in bilateral trade as the Soviet Union has run up a large deficit. It has been caused in large measure by the fact that the USSR does not enjoy a most-favoured-nation treatment in trade with the USA. The agrarian and raw materials basis of trade does not accord to the potentialities of the two countries either.

Any measure of discrimination against the USSR does damage, first, to the USA itself and, second, to Soviet-U.S. business relations, Nikolay Patolichev stressed in this context.

The most important task in Soviet-U.S. trade relations is to restore the climate of trust, without which no serious trade is possible, the Soviet foreign trade minister continued. What we need is confidence that the signed contracts will be fulfilled in their entirety. It is only the filling of large and successful contracts that will help restore trust in U.S. companies as suppliers and generate an increment in trade. The U.S. businessmen should bear in mind here that the USSR has no intention to buy equipment and processes which are not up to the present-day standards.

The Soviet Union for its part will, as before, ensure for U.S. companies equal terms with the companies of other Western countries for ventures on the Soviet market, Nikolay Patolichev said.

TASS: DUARTE IN U.S. TO LOBBY FOR AID IN CONGRESS

LD172103 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

President of the United States Ronald Reagan received the head of the Salvadoran regime Jose Napoleon Duarte in the White House on Thursday [16 May].

The timing for the meeting of the chief of the White House with his puppet from San Salvador was nothing accidental. Continuing the escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua, the Washington administration is widening the use of the regimes obedient to it in the Latin American region in its undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people. Duarte is manifesting special zeal in this unsavory undertaking: (His) government was the only one in Latin America to support openly Reagan's decision on the trade embargo against Nicaragua. This is precisely why Duarte has been called to Washington now. The White House intends to use him as a sort of "lobbyist" in the Congress to achieve the endorsement of additional appropriations for the upkeep of hired gangs of Somoza men.

In his turn the Salvadoran dictator counts not without reason on getting lavish military and economic aid from his patron, the Washington administration. It is not accidental that, according to news agencies, President Reagan admitted at a press conference that it is only due to this aid that the regime in Salvador exists. In the current financial year Washington allocates about 430 million dollars for the Salvadoran regime. Official representatives of the Washington administration confirmed that no cuts of these sums are expected in future.

The head of another pro-American regime, President of Honduras Suazo, will arrive in Washington in a few days to get the instructions of the White House. The parade of the puppets continues.

IZVESTIYA NOTES STARTUP OF RADIO MARTI ON 20 MAY

PM192014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "They Are Preparing Ideological Subversion"]

[Text] Washington, 19 May — The Reagan administration is preparing new ideological subversion against socialist Cuba. As AP has reported, citing a representative of the U.S. Government, a new anti-Cuban Radio Marti, will go on the air officially on 20 May. Transmitters in the State of Florida, with a total power of 50 kilowatts, have been placed at the disposal of the radio station.

Radio Marti is the brainchild of the U.S. CIA and of enemies of the Cuban people who have entrenched themselves on U.S. territory and from among whom the staff of the new subversive center has largely been drawn.

TASS' Knyazev Commentary

LD192033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 19 May 85

["Washington's Electronic Intervention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May — TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The White House is commencing a new anti-Cuban campaign. News agency reports, citing spokesmen for the U.S. Administration, say that a large new radio station in Florida, specially designed to broadcast to Cuba, will go on the air on 20 May. It comes under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Information Agency, the principal U.S. Government body for propaganda abroad. In the present financial year alone, 11 million dollars have been allocated for its requirements.

Cubans have been building a new life for more than 25 years now, and throughout this period they have had to live and work amid hostile acts by official Washington. Its anti-Cuban actions began practically immediately after the victory of the people's revolution on the island and embraced all spheres of political and economic relations between the U.S. and Cuba. They have included economic blockade, the direct armed intervention at the Bay of Pigs, provocations involving the illegally held territory of the Guantanamo military base, espionage, subversion, the preparation of assassination attempts against Cuban leaders, and terrorist acts against Cuban citizens abroad.

A major role in these aggressive actions have always been assigned by the White House to psychological warfare against socialist Cuba. The establishment of the subversive radio center in Florida marks the beginning of a new stage in this war. Attempts to feed the Cuban population with misinformation about events inside and outside the country will now be carried out using the latest advances in radio electronics. The traitors to the Cuban people who have been sheltered on American soil by the CIA are to receive a new mouthpiece for their subversive activities. Moreover, the slanderers are not fastidious about the methods they employ; thus, the pirate radio station has blasphemously been named after Jose Marti, a name that is sacred to very upright Cuban.

What is involved in actual fact is a fresh, large-scale act of interference in Cuba's internal affairs. It is no wonder that Henry Gonzalez, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, called the commissioning of Radio Marti "the electronic equivalent of the U.S. armed incursion" at the Bay of Pigs. And there is no doubt that a no less shameful failure awaits this "electronic" anti-Cuban aggression than befell its predecessor 24 years ago.

PBS CHIEF RESIGNS IN PROTEST OF INTERFERENCE

LD181916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] According to a report from Washington, on the orders of the White House the management of the PBS radio and television network has turned down an exchange of television programs with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. As a gesture of protest against this decision, PBS Corporation President Pfister has announced his resignation. He stressed that he cannot continue his work in conditions where political interference in the affairs of the corporation is constantly increasing.

L. PONOMAREV ON U.S. 'INTERNATIONAL BRIGANDAGE'

LD162308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 16 May 85

["The Politics of Terror: From Dagger to Nuclear Bomb" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 May (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On the pretext of "the struggle with international terrorism," the U.S. Administration sanctions and organizes the implementation of terrorist operations by the special services in various countries of the world. The somewhat tired thesis of the "defense of the interests" of the United States, and of U.S. personnel abroad, serves as justification for such a policy. As has become clear at the hearings now taking place in Washington in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the Judicial Committee, the U.S. Administration has set up an extensive apparatus with a special command for the planning, coordination, and implementation of repressive operations by U.S. Armed Forces in other countries, against organizations, political groups, public figures, and national liberation movements.

Addressing the hearings on Wednesday, Ikle, the deputy U.S. defense secretary, acknowledged that the Pentagon is training armed strike formations to carry out various operations, including "preemptive actions."

When the White House expounds on the struggle against terrorism, by this it understands governments, public, political, and national forces in the world that oppose imperialist oppression, first and foremost U.S. oppression. In one of his statements last year, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, asserted that the United States has the right to undertake preventive action everywhere and deliver "counterstrikes." It was under the banner of this doctrine that the U.S. intervention in Grenada was implemented. It began with the Reagan administration stating unceremoniously that it was taking "countermeasures" to protect U.S. students in Grenada, whose lives nobody was threatening. Washington is applying the same tactics vis-a-vis some other governments in the Western Hemisphere that do not wish to become the United States' obedient puppets.

Another highly disturbing fact was revealed at the hearings in the Senate committees. The view was expressed that the Washington administration can, at its own discretion, carry out repressive "warning" strikes, and that this is supposedly justified to the same extent as the barbaric U.S. atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is, the United States, at its own discretion and without any kinds of limitations, can use both the dagger and the nuclear bomb. And all of this is enunciated from the platform of the U.S. Congress, under whose vaults pathetic speeches about protecting human rights never cease, about "the freedom to choose" a way of life, and so on.

In practice, all of this demagoguery serves only to conceal Washington's policy of international brigandage and terrorism, which has become the official course of the present administration. It is therefore not accidental that in the vast arsenal of the Washington administration there exist both means for the destruction of governments and movements that do not suit Washington and for the nuclear extermination of mankind, but all of these tools of the policy of terrorism are called by Washington means for "the protection of American vital interests."

COMMENTARY ON KRYTRON SHIPMENT TO ISRAEL

LD182316 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 18 May 85

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] An inquiry has been ordered in the United States into the case of the illegal shipment to Israel of 800 so-called krytrons, sophisticated electronic timing devices. Here is a commentary by Mikhail Glebov, who writes:

It all began with Operation Exodus, mounted by U.S. customs authorities to find out what goods are shipped out of the country without government licenses. Among other things, customs officials discovered that a consignment of 800 tiny krytrons had been exported to Israel without license. The affair was leaked to the press and a scandal ensued as soon as it became known that krytrons can be used as timing devices for nuclear explosions. The United States authorities expressed a great deal of concern over the matter and reports about the case of missing krytrons made a point of underlining that concern. The company manufacturing the timing devices also said it is greatly concerned, and all the more so since it had no information about the illegal export of its product. The Israeli Defense Ministry acknowledged the purchase of krytrons but said it did not know that the deal was an illegal one. Israeli spokesmen have been putting up a ridiculous show of pretending that they did not understand how the krytrons can be used in nuclear charges. The case of the missing krytrons, however, is nothing compared to what has already been acquired by Israel.

The AEROSPACE DAILY bulletin, published in the United States, has carried a significant report, according to which Israel has already deployed Jericho-II nuclear missiles. The range of the missiles is over 1,000 km and they are fitted with a highly advanced homing system.

That is the reason why Israel's claims that it does not know what krytrons are for appear to be fluff, pure and simple. The same goes for the show of indignation put on by United States' authorities over the krytrons shipped to Israel. After all, the United States has been directly involved in Israel's nuclear program from the very beginning.

In the light of all this, the inquiry ordered in the United States into the shipment of tiny electronic switches appears to be no more than an attempt to blame everything on individuals now that the argument has broken out. A scapegoat has already been found. He is the Californian businessman Richard Smith, and there can be no doubt that the full force of the law will be applied in dealing with him. According to some reports he is facing a life term in prison. While he is serving his time the administration will continue to strengthen ties with Israel, supplying it with the most advanced systems. The inquiry will not look into its moves.

SHULTZ TRIP SHOWS U.S.-ISRAELI POLICY 'UNCHANGED'

PM161403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 1985 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general heading "No Change"]

[Text] Cairo, 13 May -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has completed his tour of a number of Near East countries. He held talks with Prime Minister S. Peres of Israel, President H. Mubarak of Egypt, and King Husayn of Jordan. U.S. propaganda has presented this trip as a "demonstration of a constructive search for ways to resolve the Near East conflict, and, in particular, the Palestinian problem." In fact, however, Shultz' mission amounted to attempts to galvanize the notorious Camp David policy.

This was convincingly shown by the U.S. Secretary of State's talks in Israel, the main point of his trip. Statements made by Shultz during the talks confirmed above all Washington's course of unconditionally supporting its "strategic ally's" anti-Arab policy. At the same time, the U.S. refusal to recognize the PLO's right to participate in a Near East settlement was reaffirmed and the desire of Washington and Israel to impose a settlement in the region contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples, in particular the Palestinians, also came out. This was particularly shown by the "strategic partners'" intention of involving in the Near East talks people of Palestinian origin who represent no one, instead of the true representatives of the Palestinian people. Particular concern has been caused in the Arab world by the fact the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded in Amman is being used as the basis for such machinations.

During Shultz' trip the unchanged anti-Arab thrust of Israeli Near East policy emerged with renewed force. Prime Minister Peres stated that Tel Aviv will not hold talks with Palestinians who support the Palestinian National Charter, which, as is well known, envisages the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Moreover, he again opposed the convening of a Near East conference involving the participation of all interested parties.

Shultz' trip has shown that the United States' Near East course is based on the Camp David agreements and the "Reagan plan," which have been rejected by the majority of Arab countries.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT CRITICIZED

PM141405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Ivanov article "In Search of Quislings. Further Confirmation of Washington's Anti-Arab Policy"]

[Text] In U.S. statements and in official U.S. documents there is no shortage of statements claiming that Washington's efforts in the Near East are aimed at achieving a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and ensuring peace in this region.

However, reality and the grim lessons of the Arab peoples' struggle against Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy provide eloquent evidence to the contrary, namely, that it is precisely Washington's all-around political, military, and material support that unties the hands of Israel's Zionist leaders and enables them to block efforts to achieve a genuine settlement in this region and to mount predatory actions against neighboring Arab states. The reasons for this overtly pro-Israeli line in U.S. Near East policy are also well known. As far as the United States is concerned, Israel is a military-strategic base by means of which it keeps its sights trained on the Near East and the surrounding area.

Israel has always been regarded as one of Washington's closest and most trusted allies, but probably never before has the U.S.-Israeli alliance been so explicit, and never before has it been characterized by such a high level of joint aggressive steps against the Arab states as under the present administration. This clearly pronounced anti-Arab thrust of Washington's Near East course, which has of late been manifested in extremely uncereceremonious and insulting behavior against the Arabs, is, essentially, an important element of the escalation of U.S. efforts to combat the liberation movement of the Arab peoples.

Gambling on force and overtly flouting other peoples' rights are what the present U.S. Administration and Tel Aviv's Zionist rulers have in common. Yet, even against this backdrop, many seasoned observers were surprised by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' remarks during a recent speech in the U.S.-Israeli public relations committee.

Shultz repeated again and again that the United States is a staunch, unwavering, and unflinching ally of the State of Israel. "Strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel has become an official, firmly established process," Shultz said. The results of this cooperation are evident. Thanks to U.S. support, and brazenly ignoring international public opinion, Israel continues its aggression in Lebanon that has already exacted enormous human sacrifices, not to mention the material damage.

Under present conditions, wherein Israeli aggressors are crushing Arab lands under their jackboots, Palestinians are denied the sacred right of every people, the right to self-determination, and Lebanese and Palestinian people are perishing daily at the hands of the Israeli soldiery, claims that the United States is concerned for the fate of the Palestinian people sound like blasphemy. Furthermore, Shultz would like to lay the blame for the Palestinians' tragedy on... the Palestinians themselves and Arabs. This truly is a case of trying to shift the blame from the guilty to the innocent, since, if Shultz is to be believed, it is not Israel that thwarts the resolution of the Palestinian problem by refusing to withdraw from occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, blocking the implementation of the relevant UN resolutions on a Near East settlement, and trying to physically annihilate the Palestinians. In Shultz' view, the main obstacle lies in the stance of the Arabs who are allegedly harming the Palestinians and "prolonging their suffering" by refusing to agree to U.S.-Israel conditions for a capitulationist settlement.

The international community has denounced Israel's actions, declaring that Zionism, which is the practical embodiment of this misanthropic approach, is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

The tendency to present the victims of the Israeli tyranny as the obstacle to a settlement, and Israel as some kind of innocent lamb, is not a new element in the U.S. Administration's conduct. However, it is probably the first time that such cynical appeals to give up all struggle for their rights, to reconcile themselves to Israeli aggression and occupation, and to capitulate in the face of the U.S.-Israeli diktat have been addressed to the Arabs by a U.S. statesman.

U.S. objectives in the Near East are well known. Here the secretary of state added nothing. Nonetheless, his overt attempt at blackmail has evoked indignation in the Arab world. Shultz is telling the Arabs plainly what they must do; at the same time, clearly to avoid any misunderstandings, he declares: "Whatever the potentialities that may arise, no one in the area or the world as a whole should entertain any doubts with respect to U.S. policy -- Israel's vital interests will never be sacrificed."

Listening to the secretary of state, you get the impression that the Arabs are to blame for the Near East conflict and the present tension there. Whatever else his speech may have lacked, it certainly was not short on assurances of military economic, and political support for Israel. The secretary of state was not content with stating the thesis of unswerving support for Israel. He deemed it necessary to repeat that the U.S. Administration does not support the idea of Israel's return to the 1967 borders or, to put it more simply, he recognized Tel Aviv's right to augment its territory at the expense of Arab lands. Essentially, this is tantamount to nullifying Security Council Resolution 242, adherence to which Washington is fond of expatiating upon. After all, this resolution emphasizes "the impermissibility of the acquisition of territory through war."

Shultz once again rejected clearly and definitely the idea of an international conference on the Near East, despite the fact that the absolute majority of UN member-states are in favor of holding such a conference. This idea is also gaining increasing support in the world.

Shultz' speech clearly demonstrates the true U.S. intentions in the Near East and exposes the pro-Israeli and clearly anti-Arab essence of the U.S. political course. It can be interpreted in no other way than as an attempt to make the Arabs give up the struggle for their legitimate rights, to push them onto the path of concessions and of begging a settlement from the hands of the United States and Israel. Washington and Tel Aviv are in different ways trying to break the Arabs' resistance, to foist capitulationist solutions on them, and to find among them "quislings" who are prepared to betray national interests for the sake of personal advantage. The U.S. secretary of state's present trip to the Near East pursues precisely these aims. During his talks in Egypt and Jordan he is essentially seeking from the Arabs the renunciation of their principled course on questions of a settlement and new concessions restricting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The process of national liberation in the Arab East is a complex one which does not develop along a straight line. However, it is quite obvious that the Arabs' struggle for their freedom and independence, for their honor and dignity, cannot be broken by intimidation, blackmail, or military adventures. The history of the Near East provides many examples of this. The inglorious results of the Israeli adventure in Lebanon demonstrate the Arab peoples' ability to successfully advance along the chosen path, to firmly uphold their legitimate rights.

Peoples imbued with the idea of genuine independence cannot be conquered, and they firmly defend their right to decide their destiny themselves. This is one of the historical laws of our time.

Life has convincingly shown that the complex and manifold problems of the Near East cannot be solved according to U.S.-Zionist recipes. Only one highway leads to a genuinely lasting peace in the region. This is the path of collective efforts of all interested parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement on a just and realistic basis.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. FINANCIAL AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD152327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Reagan administration intends to continue to give financial assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution that has become entrenched on Pakistani territory. This is confirmed by a U.S. Congress decision to allocate \$15 million in the next fiscal year for the requirements of the so-called "Afghan refugee camps." Over to Aleksandr Levchenko:

The Afghan Foreign Ministry's press and information department recently published a map of Pakistan. It differs from the normal geographical maps in that each more or less major populated area on the Pakistani-Afghan border is surrounded by a whole area of black dots. The Afghan comrades have marked them as camps, bases, and centers for training the dushmans. There are over 120 such hornets nests on Pakistani territory, stretching along the entire border with Democratic Afghanistan. The practical knowledge of subversive activity and sabotage of 318 American advisers and CIA experts are conveyed from morning till night to trainees at subversive centers, who have been drawn into counterrevolutionary activities by deceit and threats. Then the mercenaries, who have been brainwashed in this fashion, are sent across the border with a specific task. It is not difficult to understand what this task is -- to acquaint themselves with reports of the BAKHTAR agency ... [as heard] During the years of the undeclared war against Afghanistan it had damage totalling \$800 million inflicted against it, dozens of kilometers of highway were destroyed, hundreds of activists were brutally tortured, 1,800 schools and 33 hospitals were burned down.

This is the face of the Afghan counterrevolution. Now, the U.S. Congress has decided to allocate another \$15 million for the requirements of these subversive centers. But this is just a small part of U.S. aid to the bandits. As THE WASHINGTON POST admits, the CIA's war against Afghanistan has turned into the biggest secret operation of the United States since the days of Vietnam. In recent years alone, America has thrown in over \$1 billion to support the counterrevolution. A special role in Washington's anti-Afghan plans is allocated to Pakistan. This state has, in fact, been turned into a bridgehead of the undeclared war. A psychological war is being waged from its territory, too. Eleven large radio transmitters of the subversive Radio Free Kabul have been set up along the Afghan-Pakistani border. For over 6 hours a day they transmit the programs of the Voice of America in the Dari and Pushtu languages.

Thus, the Islamabad regime is obediently following in the wake of U.S. policy, which sets its sights on preserving for as long as possible a hotbed of tension in the region and on stifling the April Revolution.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-SHULTZ TALKS REPORT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 May carries in its Second Edition on page 3 a TASS report on the Gromyko-Shultz talks in Vienna, entitled "A.A. Gromyko's Talks With G. Shultz." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 15 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, and, except for minor differences, they are identical.

BALDRIGE ATTENDS PRC-U.S. TRADE TALKS IN BEIJING

PM171031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chinese-American Talks"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (TASS) -- The latest session of the joint Chinese-U.S. commission on trade and economy, held in Beijing, was attended by U.S. Secretary of Commerce M. Baldrige.

According to data published in the Chinese press, trade between the PRC and the United States is increasing. Last year its total volume was \$6.1 billion, while U.S. investments in China exceed \$700 million. A representative of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade stated that a broad circle of questions concerning trade and economic relations between the two countries, including the question of restrictions existing in the United States on the import of Chinese goods, textiles in particular, was discussed at the session.

Judging by statements from both sides, M. Baldrige gave no guarantees of any measures being taken by the U.S. Administration to remove the restrictions. During the talks the U.S. side, taking into consideration China's interest in further attracting U.S. investments and technology, put forward the demand for a "more favorable investment climate" for U.S. capital. In the words of the U.S. secretary of commerce, the difficulties existing for businessmen to transfer profits from the PRC is not to the liking of representatives of U.S. business circles.

JAPANESE MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD151450 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing May 15 TASS -- A Japanese military delegation headed by Deputy Chief of the National Defence Agency Natsume has completed its visit to China. The head of the delegation was received by the PRC Defence Minister Zhang Aiping and had a meeting with the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi. As reported by XINHUA agency, it was noted during the conversations that the Japanese military delegation's visit has "laid a good beginning for the establishment of contacts between the military establishments of the two countries."

When talking to journalists in Beijing Natsume declared that the meetings were useful ones and that the sides had "reached unanimity on the need to further consistently develop such ties." During the visit the deputy chief of the National Defence Agency visited a number of military installations in the vicinity of the port cities of Tientsin and Shanghai.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN RAPS NICARAGUA EMBARGO

PM141114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 1985 First Edition p 5

[TASS report carried in roundup under general heading "Nicaragua's Firm Step"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May -- According to XINHUA, a PRC Foreign Ministry press spokesman has stated that China is opposed to the United States pressuring Nicaragua by sanctions in the form of a trade embargo. We would like the United States and the other interested parties to respond by practical actions to the Contadora Group's efforts aimed at achieving peace and easing the tense situation in Central America, the statement points out.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

PM171321 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] As earlier reported, a Soviet parliamentary delegation is currently visiting Japan. The delegation is headed by Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov reports on the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit to Japan as follows:

The Soviet parliamentary delegation is visiting Japan at the invitation of the Diet League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship. On 15 May, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation attended the 12 regular meeting of the Diet League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship. Over 100 members of both houses of the Japanese Diet attended the meeting. In their welcoming speeches, the Japanese participants pointed out the significance of expanding bilateral relations, including exchanges of parliamentary delegations.

In his greetings, Richard Kosolapov, leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, expressed gratitude for the invitation to visit Japan. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliamentary delegation, and its section handling Soviet-Japanese relations [as heard], he conveyed a number of wishes to the participants in the meeting. Kosolapov pointed out that the Soviet Union is taking various measures to develop its friendly and goodneighborly relations with Japan and that exchanges of parliamentarians is one of the important measures to improve mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

IZVESTIYA NOTES JAPANESE STATEMENT ON KAL AFFAIR

PM100844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov report: "Japan: Admission by the Prime Minister"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The Japanese press has given wide publicity to the written reply by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone to a parliamentary deputy's question on some previously unpublished circumstances surrounding the incident involving the South Korean aircraft that intruded into Soviet territory in September 1983.

The government's reply, which was by no means immediately given, contains evidence, as the newspapers stress, that the South Korean airliner's pilot misled the air traffic controllers. It is openly admitted that the aircraft systematically sent deliberately false reports to the ground services.

The instances recorded by the air traffic control service of repeated changes of altitude, and loss of altitude at that, as well as the fact of manual navigation rather than the use of autopilot, are all extraordinary actions to which civilian airliners do not resort, the specialists note.

The facts cited in the Japanese Government's official announcement provide new evidence of the espionage purpose of the South Korean aircraft's flight and refute yet again the myth of a "fateful chance," which is fed to the public from time to time by U.S. propaganda.

GORBACHEV INTERVIEWED BY INDIAN NEWS AGENCY

LD181012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- The Indian news agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) requested an interview with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On 18 May, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev received S.P.K. Gupta, the Moscow correspondent of PTI, and handed him the replies to the questions that had been asked.

The text of the interview is published below:

Question: In light of your forthcoming meeting with our prime minister, what could you say about the state and prospects of Soviet-Indian relations in the context of the drive for peace and disarmament?

Answer: First of all, I would like to stress that Indian leaders are received with a special feeling here, reflecting the sincere sympathy and respect of the Soviet people for the great and friendly people of India. Various generations of Soviet and Indian people have written bright chapters into the history of our friendship, for whose development so much was done by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

Our attitude toward India reflects the Soviet Union's principled and invariable support for the struggle of nations against imperialist oppression, for stronger independence and social renewal. This course was bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and we are undeviatingly committed to it. We have inherited what can be called without exaggeration a unique, priceless asset.

Indira Gandhi said that we were bound by relations not only between the governments and not only by political and economic cooperation, but that our relations were the intertwining of the ardent hearts of our two creator-nations. Her vivid words aptly describe the level and entire multiformity of our relations.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again pay tribute to the bright memory of the outstanding daughter of the Indian people, whose name is forever inscribed in the history of Soviet-Indian friendship. The international Lenin Peace Prize that has been awarded to her is recognition of her tremendous contribution to the struggle for durable peace and friendship among nations.

An Indian saying has it that a road on which people meet each other halfway is the shortest. Our two peoples have been precisely following such a road for decades. This is precisely why our relations have been on the rise. The high level, dynamism, and comprehensive nature of our relations, based on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, is a source of satisfaction to us.

We greatly appreciate India's contribution to the collective effort to preserve peace and remove the nuclear threat. India, as current head of the Non Aligned Movement, which has become a major factor in international relations, is doing much to strengthen its unity and beneficial influence in the world.

Soviet-Indian friendship is an asset not just of our two peoples alone. It is an important factor for peace and stability in the current tense situation and an example of how fruitfully countries with different systems can cooperate if they are guided by the ideals of peace, by the principles of mutual respect and equitable cooperation.

We are optimistic as to the prospects of Soviet-Indian relations. The last time Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and I met, both sides reaffirmed their desire to further strengthen our cooperation. I'm sure that the forthcoming discussion of a broad range of issues on bilateral and international relations will give new content to our traditional ties in the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples and of peace in Asia and the world.

Naturally, I personally will be pleased to resume contacts with the Indian leader, who is highly respected in our country.

Question: The initiatives of the heads of state and government of six countries representing four continents embodied in their declarations of 1984 and 1985, have been enthusiastically welcomed in the Soviet Union. How do you think they could be put into practice?

Answer: We have a high opinion of those initiatives. The ideas voiced in the documents of the heads of six countries and the Soviet initiatives follow the same course. The ultimate goal put forward in the declarations, to eliminate nuclear weapons from mankind's life, fully corresponds to the foreign policy aims of our country.

Entering into the Geneva talks with the United States, we agreed that the aim was to prevent an arms race in space, to terminate it on earth, and to begin radical reductions of nuclear arms leading to their complete elimination.

It is possible to begin with what the leaders of the Six proposed, that is, to stop the development, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons; to freeze nuclear arsenals and embark on their reduction; to prevent the arms race from spreading to space; and to conclude a treaty banning all nuclear tests.

We have proposed stopping further arms buildup as a first step, and that the USSR and the USA should impose a moratorium on the development, including research, testing, and deployment of attack space weapons for the duration of the Geneva negotiations. We propose a freeze on strategic offensive armaments, and that the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and the buildup of our countermeasures be discontinued. The Soviet Union has already unilaterally imposed a moratorium until this November on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other counter-measures in Europe. True to its word, the USSR strictly abides by the terms of this moratorium. We are entitled to hope for a more serious and thoughtful assessment of our initiative by Washington and its NATO partners, and for restraint in U.S. missile deployment in Western Europe. Reciprocity in this matter could help place the Geneva talks on a practical footing.

Finally, about ceasing nuclear weapons tests. We have repeatedly urged the United States and other nuclear powers to do so. The USSR has proposed and continues to propose that the nuclear weapon states announce a moratorium on any nuclear explosions to be in effect until the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

It could be instituted as of August 6, 1985, that is, on the 40th anniversary of the tragic atomic bombing of Hiroshima, or even earlier.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, is also ready to immediately resume the talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which were broken off through the fault of the United States. It is high time to put into effect the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which were signed in 1974 and 1976, respectively. They have not yet been ratified, again not through the fault of the Soviet side.

Of course, special responsibility for the destiny of the world today rests with the nuclear powers, and primarily with the USSR and the United States. However, the Soviet Union has never looked at the world in the context of USSR-U.S. relations alone. We are deeply convinced that all states can and must be involved in a search for realistic solutions to urgent problems and in efforts to ease international tensions. The voices of millions of people in various countries, raised in favor of effective measures to end the arms race and reduce arms stockpiles, against attempts to use negotiations as a cover for the continuation of this race, is of tremendous importance.

Question: What could you say about the prospects of attaining durable peace and developing cooperation in Asia, specifically in the Indian Ocean area?

Answer: I would like to stress that we highly value India's contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and its realistic and considered approach to the key problems of the region.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always advocated peace and security in Asia, as well as equitable cooperation between Asian states. This fully applies to the Indian Ocean area. We support the idea of its conversion into a zone of peace.

It is common knowledge that for a number of years now, the United States has been scuttling the convening of an international conference on this issue. It has also unilaterally broken off the Soviet-American talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean. In the meantime, the United States is constantly building up its military presence there.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly voiced its readiness to resume the talks. At the Soviet-Indian summit in 1982, the Soviet Union proposed that all states whose ships use the waters of the Indian Ocean should refrain from any steps that might aggravate the situation in the region, even before the convening of the conference. This Soviet proposal is still in effect. Specifically, the states in question should not send large naval formations there and should not hold military exercises, and those nonlittoral countries that have military bases in the region should not expand or modernize them. Now the drive for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean has focused on the question of convening an international conference on the issue. I would like to stress our desire to work vigorously with other interested states to make such a forum possible so that the Indian Ocean could ultimately become a sphere of vital interests of the states located on its shores, and not of any others, a zone of peace rather than of tensions and conflicts.

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In conclusion let me, through your agency, wish happiness, prosperity and peace to the Indian people.

We wish the government and all citizens of India success in the efforts to further consolidate national unity and cohesion, in the work for the social progress and prosperity of your great country.

During the talk which took place after the correspondent had been presented with the answers to PTI's questions, M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the coming visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This visit is expected to become a remarkable event in the life of the two states and in the development of their relations. This is how it has always been: Each visit of leaders of our countries, each of their meetings left an imprint on Soviet-Indian relations. In this connection, we in the USSR recall with warmth and great esteem the visits to our country by outstanding leaders of India: Jawarharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. We are confident that the visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will do much good for the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation and for the cause of our joint struggle for durable peace, for the consolidation of international security. Good personal contacts have already been established between the prime minister and myself, and we hope to consolidate them further.

Friendship with India, profound respect for its great people, for its rich ancient culture and its contribution to the progress of humanity are in the hearts of all Soviet people. Friendship with India has also been a vigorous tradition of our foreign policy over the decades. We proceed from the view that a united, strong and peaceful India is an inseparable and highly necessary part of today's world.

I personally have a great interest in your country and I hope that the kindly invitation extended to me by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will enable me to see India in due time and to get acquainted with its people, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

Mikhail Gorbachev answered some additional questions from the correspondent. Answering the question as to what factors he ascribes to the successful development of his activity as a party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev said that there is only one "secret": our Soviet socialist way of life, the conditions which the socialist system creates for the molding and development of the personality. The upbringing by work in a family of rural toilers, like the one millions of children of workers, peasants, and intellectuals receive; good education accessible to everyone in our country; and socio-political school within a Komsomol, and later, a party organization -- all of these are factors typical of our way of life. They enable the Soviet people to participate in the development of the country, in the construction of new life. Every country, every people has capable and talented persons but, we believe, it is precisely the socialist system that creates the best conditions for their development, for the socially useful application of their potentialities.

S.P.K. Gupta said that some political leaders in the West, noting the energy and dynamism with which the Soviet Union is conducting its policy, express concern that the implementation of the Soviet Union's plans in the sphere of foreign policy and the adoption of measures planned in the sphere of socioeconomic development might present a growing threat for the West, particularly for the United States. The correspondent asked Mikhail Gorbachev's opinion to this effect.

Answering the correspondent, Mikhail Gorbachev said that such "concern" should be left to the conscience of those Western leaders who express it. The leadership of our party and state has been doing vast work lately to ensure the speeding up of the peaceful socioeconomic development of the country.

We tried to realistically assess the situation among various sectors of economic life. We have consulted experts and discussed these matters with a wide circle of urban and rural working people. The outlines of a program whose implementation, we believe, will ensure the obtaining of the goals set by the party and the people started to emerge as a result. We hope to conclude the work on the guidelines of the strategy of our social and economic development by the 27th party congress and we are confident that our plans will be approved by the party and the entire Soviet people.

Since the Soviet Union sets itself vast, far-reaching goals of peaceful development, we, naturally, need peace, and we shall be doing our utmost to safeguard and consolidate peace on earth. We are confident that our interests in this coincide with the interests of all other peoples, peoples of socialist countries, industrialized capitalist countries, and of Asian, African, Latin American countries that freed themselves from colonialism. This, perhaps, does not suit some groups of imperialists, who would like to keep up international tension and continue the arms race for their own self-seeking aims, but this is another matter. We hold that our policy meets the interests of the Soviet people and of the peoples of other countries.

The correspondent thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for his clear and convincing answers to the questions posed.

TASS INTERVIEWS RAJIV GANDHI ON USSR-INDIA TIES

LD191802 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] New Delhi May 19 TASS -- Following are the answers by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the questionnaire by Mr. V.G. Baydashin, chief of TASS bureau in India.

Q.1. This year marks the completion of 30 years since the first visit of your grandfather Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to the Soviet Union as the prime minister of the independent India. What is your assessment of the development of Indo-Soviet relations during this period?

Ans. It is true that Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Soviet Union as prime minister for the first time in 1955. But he had gone there 28 years earlier as one of the dynamic leaders of our freedom movement. He was at that time regarded as the coming man of India. He was convinced that India and the Soviet Union must establish close relations of friendship. He is rightly remembered for his part in laying the firm foundations of Indo-Soviet cooperation which has been a factor of stability and peace.

In the last 30 years Indo-Soviet relations have grown in all directions -- political, economic, scientific and cultural. Both have benefited from this. The Soviet Union is regarded by the people of India as a steady and trusted friend. We have received considerable help from it on building up our basic industries and strengthening our public sector.

I am looking forward to my visit to the Soviet Union and to the opportunity to convey to the Soviet people the greetings of the people of India. I hope my talks with the general secretary, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev, and other leaders will be detailed, comprehensive and fruitful, leading to a further strengthening of our relations.

Q.2. In Moscow recently, the 9th meeting of the joint Indo-Soviet commission for cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology took place.

How do you assess the overall cooperation between the two countries? According to you which could be the new fields of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union?

Ans: The economic and commercial relations between our countries have registered spectacular growth in recent years. India attaches great importance to them. In a growing and expanding relationship, we must always search for new areas of working together. There is vast scope for diversification in the trade and economic cooperation between our two countries. Our economies are complementary. We must work out new areas of production cooperation and transfer of technology. In fact it is necessary to view the bilateral cooperation in a larger time frame.

The recent meeting of the joint commission was very useful. Both sides have agreed upon new areas of cooperation.

Q.3 The six-nation Delhi Declaration, adopted at the initiative of India and proposing concrete measures for the nuclear disarmament, was widely welcomed in the Soviet Union. Lately, our country has also taken a number of initiatives in this direction. What is your opinion about the significance of the struggle for peace and detente and fight against the threat of nuclear war in the present, rather complex international situation?

Ans: The six-nation proposal for disarmament is an important initiative. It carries forward the declaration adopted by the seventh summit of non-aligned nations. We greatly appreciate the fact that the Soviet Union promptly welcomed the initiative. This is a clear expression of the Soviet Union's deep desire for peace.

We welcome the peace-loving policies of the Soviet Union and the initiative taken by the Soviet Union to restart discussions on disarmament with a view to reaching meaningful agreement. There is no future for mankind unless there is disarmament. India has always been a strong champion of peace. The pursuit of peace is one of the cardinal principles of our philosophy and policy.

Q.4 UNO will be celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. As chairman of NAM, one of the most massive movements for peace on our planet, what in your esteemed opinion, are the ways of increasing the effectiveness of UNO on the question of the maintenance of peace in the world?

Ans. The United Nations must be preserved and strengthened. The world needs a forum where peaceful solutions of differences can be worked out in an atmosphere of fellowship and belonging. Over the years several proposals have been put forward in regard to making the United Nations more effective. Much depends on the will of the large powers. But the United Nations belongs as much to the small as to the large. We must live together in a spirit of true co-existence.

I do hope that the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, at which several world leaders will be present, including, I hope, Mr. Gorbachev, will be starting point of a new effort to reach understandings and improve the prospects for peace.

Q.5. Recently, the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism in the Second World War was celebrated in the Soviet Union and other countries of the world. What would you like to wish to the Soviet people who made a significant contribution in achieving this great victory?

Ans. The defeat of fascism is a signal event in history. It could not have been possible but for the unconquerable spirit of your people and the magnificent capacity of your armed forces. I offer my congratulations to the people of the Soviet Union in the year of remembrance.

I might also add here that even though we had not won our independence when that war was fought, our people and our party were forthright in their condemnation of fascism. In fact Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the earliest leaders to warn the world when the storm clouds were gathering over Europe, about the necessity of defeating fascism. In his famous book, "The Discovery of India," which he wrote in jail when the colonial rulers had imprisoned him in the early forties, Jawaharlal Nehru wrote:

"I remember how I reacted to fascism and nazism in their early days, and not I only, but many in India...It was not merely the physical acts of aggressions in which fascism and nazism indulged, not only the vulgarity and brutality that accompanied them, terrible as they were, that affected us. But the principles on which they stood and which they proclaimed so loudly and blatantly, the theories of life on which they tried to fashion themselves, for these went counter to what we believed in the present, and what we had held from ages past."

Q.6 As prime minister, who has newly taken over, what are your priorities?

Ans. India's foremost task is to continue the process of economic modernisation and lift the people above mass poverty. Our builders, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi have laid down the path as to how to achieve this. We shall pursue the objective of self-reliance. We are determined to enlarge our agricultural and industrial production, securing the best results out of investments already made. We shall strengthen our infrastructure. We are determined to ensure that the fruits of development reach the common people and we have given a fillip to programmes of employment generation on a mass scale. In bringing about our development, the public sector has a crucial role in our five-year plans, and it will be given the fullest support in fulfilling the role. At the same time it is our duty to release the productive forces of our nation.

As regards political and social objectives, my task is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of our people and fight against divisive elements. In foreign policy we shall stand firmly by non-alignment, peace and co-operation.

DEMICHEV CONTINUES VISIT TO GDR, BEGINS TOUR

Attends Cultural Events

PM171415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Days of Soviet Culture"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 May -- The USSR Culture Days to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and the German people's liberation are taking place with great success in the GDR. Leading creative collectives and performers from many of the USSR union republics are taking part in this festival of friendship and art.

Yesterday the Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of culture, visited the Soviet Science and Culture Center in Berlin, where it was familiarized with the photograph exhibition "For the Sake of Life on Earth" which tells of the Soviet people's exploit in the Great Patriotic War.

On the same day, a meeting took place between the head of the Soviet delegation and cultural figures of the GDR capital. Note was made of the enhanced role of the creative intelligentsia in resolving topical tasks of improving socialist society and forming the new man. It was emphasized that under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, figures of culture and art are called on to struggle with the utmost vigor for peace and friendship among the peoples.

In the evening the delegation attended the opening of guest performances by the USSR Bolshoy Theater ballet company. A. Glazunov's ballet "Raymonda" was performed.

Visits Magdeburg

LD182058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The USSR Culture Days dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people is continuing in the GDR. The Soviet delegation, led by Comrade Demichev, which is visiting the GDR on this occasion, left today for a tour of the country. The guests visited Magdeburg, the center of the GDR machine-building industry. A conversation was held with the leadership of the SED area executive.

Tours Erfurt District

LD192106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which is in the GDR in connection with USSR Culture Days, has paid a visit to the Erfurt District. The delegation is continuing to acquaint itself with the life of the republic.

COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY INTERVIEWED

DW171119 East Berlin Television Service in German 1700 GMT 13 May 85

[Interview with Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, by an unidentified reporter on the "Radar" military program, in Russian with superimposed German translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade General, what efforts are the Soviet Armed Forces undertaking jointly with the fraternal armies to prevent a nuclear inferno and to preserve peace?

[Zaytsev] The month of May is rich in historical events. First of all, I would like to talk about the solemn observation of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. At the same time, this is a holiday of the German people, the day of liberation from Hitlerite fascism. The broad public jointly observed this holiday with our brothers-in-arms and our class brothers.

In these days we are preparing for the celebration of yet another anniversary: The Warsaw Pact, the defense alliance of the socialist countries, has existed for 30 years now. This pact is 3 decades old; it has preserved solid peace in the center of Europe for one-third of a century.

The socialist armed forces, the socialist community of states of our fraternal peoples and their armies, have ensured that Europe's peoples have been living under a peaceful sky and that in the meantime a whole generation has grown up without war. This is their great merit. The CPSU jointly with the fraternal communist parties, the Soviet people jointly with the GDR people and the other peoples of the fraternal socialist community of states, have continuously waged the struggle for peace by time and again starting new peace initiatives.

We have put the whole power of our community of states at the service of peace in order to ensure a world without war. It is necessary to state that the international situation is extremely tense at the moment. The imperialist circles are guilty of a stepped-up arms race, above all the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States. They start new rounds of the arms race over and over again, seek to create constantly new mass destruction weapons, and develop a so-called Strategic Defense Initiative which in reality are a new threat of war.

These are attempts at gaining military superiority over the socialist community. All this evokes in the Soviet Union and in the countries of the socialist community of states the special [word indistinct] of how peace can be consolidated even more. For this reason, our Leninist party, in full harmony with the communist and socialist parties of our community of states, devotes constant attention to this important concern of the defense of our own peoples and the peoples of the allies against the imperialist threat.

Comrade Gorbachev in his speech to the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum said that as before we will spare no effort to ensure that our Armed Forces have all that is necessary for the reliable defense of our homeland and of our allied and that nobody can catch us unawares. Guaranteeing the peaceful work, the work of our peoples, and ensuring a peaceful future of our fighting comrades is the honorable duty and great responsibility of the Soviet Armed Forces. Every soldier of the Soviet Armed Forces, including myself, considers this his duty to the world, his duty to protect mankind against nuclear threat.

A special place is held by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany which, as you know, is composed of the best units of our armies, divisions, and regiments which 40 years ago carried victory to Europe. Today they reliably safeguard the peaceful life of our peoples jointly with their brothers-in-arms and their class brothers. The soldiers of the Group of Forces are aware of their responsibility; they are aware of the danger entailed by the intensified arms race. We deem it our primary duty to achieve an outstanding performance with respect to combat power and not to give the adversary any chance to surpass us in the field of military technology.

The Soviet soldiers, the Group of Soviet Forces, solve this task in close concerted action and reliable brotherhood-in-arms with the socialist army of a new type, the National People's Army of the GDR. I would like to stress that this is a highly trained, genuine socialist army of a new type moored in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, an army which has outstanding modern weapons, a reliable and well-trained cadre of commanders, and soldiers who are aware of their sacred duty to defend their socialist homeland.

Close fraternal relations exist between our fraternal armies. In joint exercises, inspections, and during visits, we enrich each other through experiences and learn a great deal from each other. Of course, people also get to know each other better in joint large-scale exercises, field target practice, joint missile launches, and in the mastering of the latest combat equipment.

Time and again we can see for ourselves that the GDR's socialist National People's Army is a loyal ally, a reliable friend on which one may depend in any situation, even an extremely critical one. There is no unit, division, or task force in the Group of Soviet Forces that does not maintain fraternal relations with the neighboring GDR National People's Army regiment. Jointly we learn how to master the Leninist science of victory, jointly we score higher results of combat power, so that the cause of peace is reliably protected in the center of Europe. We are convinced that all this constitutes our joint contribution toward the safeguarding of peace in Central Europe, the protection and defense of the socialist community of states, the safeguarding of peace not only for our peoples but also for the peoples of Europe. This is our responsibility.

COMPARISON OF GRISHIN VISITS BUILDING & PROJECTS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 May carries in its Morning Edition on page 5 a TASS report on the conclusion of V.V. Grishin's visit to Berlin. The IZVESTIYA version entitled 'Meetings in the GDR Capital,' has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variation:

Only paragraph, from last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...departed for home.

"The delegation was seen off at the airport by K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive Committee, and other officials, and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

"The delegation was greeted at Moscow airport by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries.

"The reception party included S. Koerner, GDR charges d'affaires in the USSR." (supplying additional passage)

TASS CITES JARUZELSKI, KARMAL SPEECHES

LD171246 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 17 TASS -- There is now no task more important than to ward off a nuclear catastrophe from mankind.

Therefore, the states of the socialist community invariably put forward proposals aimed at improving the international situation, curbing the arms race and returning to the policy of detente. This was stated by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, speaking at a meeting in Warsaw with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, now on an official visit to Poland at the head of a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Ignoring the world public opinion, said the Polish leader, the United States is seeking to disrupt the existing military-strategic equilibrium, it is escalating the arms race intending to spread it into outer space. But the attempts to attain military superiority over the socialist countries are doomed to failure. The decision of the Warsaw Treaty member states on prolongation of the period of validity of the defensive alliance is a reliable shield against aggressive designs.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reaffirmed Poland's support for the efforts of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at peaceful settlement of foreign policy problems in the region. He firmly denounced the undeclared war being waged by counterrevolutionary scum and forces of international reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Speaking in reply the Afghan leader expressed gratitude to the socialist countries, above all the USSR, for solidarity with the rightful cause of the people of Afghanistan. The efficient support of the sincere friends, internationalists, he said, will help thwart any conspiracies and designs of imperialist and reactionary forces, successfully advance along the lines of building a new society.

The struggle for security and the flourishing of the people is inseparable from the joint struggle for universal peace, against the dangerous designs being nurtured by the United States and its allies, who threaten to plunge the planet into a nuclear catastrophe. We are deeply convinced, stressed Babrak Karmal, that through materializing the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives it is possible to remove the ominous shadow of the threat of war which hangs over the planet, to ensure the peaceful future of the peoples.

Afghan-Polish Communiqué

LD201048 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 20 TASS -- "In view of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, every effort should be made to contain the arms race, to lessen tension on the international scene and to carry on the process of detente," a joint Polish-Afghan communiqué released here says. The communiqué, adopted on the results of the official visit to Poland of an Afghan party and state delegation led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic, last week points out that in the course of his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUPP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and other Polish leaders the sides voiced deep worry over the present day international situation. They stressed that the international situation had been aggravated by the policy of confrontation and intensive arms race pursued by the USA and some of its allies, in particular, by the plans of the U.S. Administration to militarise space.

The communique voices approval of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in particular, the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at strengthening international security and averting the threat of war. The sides also unconditionally supported the Soviet Union's stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

The participants in the talks stressed the demand for an immediate end to an undeclared war against Afghanistan and for the political settlement of the situation caused in the region by the intervention of the forces of imperialism and international reaction.

The two sides voiced profound satisfaction with the successful progress of relations between Poland and Afghanistan and stressed the special importance of the development of relationships between the PUWP and the PDPA to this progress. They stressed that there were possibilities for a considerable broadening of Polish-Afghan cooperation in many fields.

Speaking highly of the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance, both sides stressed the need for comprehensive cooperation among socialist countries and the progressive forces all over the world.

Babrak Karmal invited Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, to pay an official visit to Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM171407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May -- A PZPR Central Committee plenum has finished work here. It heard and discussed a PZPR Central Committee report on "The Role and Tasks of the Intelligentsia in Poland's Socialist Development."

As the information report notes, the plenum adopted an appropriate resolution, as well as a statement in connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact.

The PZPR Central Committee, the statement says, expresses the profound conviction that the decision by the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries to extend the term of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw 14 May 1955 will serve the cause of peace, European security, and the inviolability of Poland's borders. It will serve to strengthen the allied cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states and the unity of the socialist community countries.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES ITALIAN CP LEADER 20 MAY

LD200924 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 20 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Giovanni Cervetti, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. Their conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

FURTHER ON GROMYKO VISIT TO AUSTRIA, RETURN

Attends Dinner

PM171345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Stay in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 16 May -- Yesterday Austrian Foreign Minister L. Gratz held a dinner in honor of the foreign ministers who had come to Vienna to take part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the State Treaty.

A.A. Gromyko and the foreign ministers of a number of other states were at the dinner.

Departure Statement

LD171613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A.A. Gromyko's Statement"]

[Text] Vienna, 17 May -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs who stayed here on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria, made the following statement for the press before leaving Vienna:

From our point of view, the social functions planned by the Austrian Government in connection with the anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty have been a success. We believe that they were held on a high political level.

We have already had an opportunity to set forth our point of view on the State Treaty. Apart from the participation in the activities connected with the anniversary, we had meetings with Austrian state figures, including President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Leopold Gratz. I am satisfied with our talks. Both sides expressed the opinion that good relations between the Soviet Union and Austria met the interests of both countries. Moreover, both sides expressed their view that, apparently, there existed possibilities to raise these relations to an even higher level. We, the Soviet Union, are doing and will continue to do our utmost to achieve this. We express hope that Austria will do the same.

Apart from that, you know that we have had talks here with my counterparts, ministers of foreign affairs of other countries who came to attend the social functions connected with the treaty.

It is difficult to assess these conversations in such a short time. However, I could tell you in brief that they all were necessary and useful.

In conclusion, Andrey Gromyko expressed gratitude to the national leadership of Austria for the attention given to representatives of the Soviet Union and conveyed best wishes to the Austrian people.

Meet by Ryzhkov

LD171118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 17 May 85 (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister for foreign affairs, today returned to Moscow from Vienna. At the invitation of the Austrian Government, he participated in celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria.

In Moscow, Andrey Gromyko was met by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

Foreign Ministry Press Briefing

PM200929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in connection with the conclusion of the stay in Vienna of Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. He took part in the festivities in Vienna devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria.

Speaking at the briefing, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said that the meeting in Vienna between Andrey Gromyko and Austrian leaders confirmed the steady and dynamic character of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Austria that set a convincing example of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that A.A. Gromyko held talks and conversations with the foreign ministers of a number of states present in Vienna for the celebrations.

During Andrey Gromyko's conversation in Vienna with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the overall course of Washington's policy, above all in security matters, was critically assessed. Concern was expressed over the unconstructive stand of the U.S. side at the talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized the need to adhere strictly to the accord reached in January on the subject and objectives of the talks envisaging consideration of questions concerning prevention of the arms race in space and its termination on earth in their interrelationship and their solution.

Journalists' questions were answered.

Further Report

LD172033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] A briefing was held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center on 17 May in connection with the conclusion of the stay of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, in Vienna, where he took part in celebrations devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Australia.

Talking about the meeting held in Vienna between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of the State Shultz, Comrade Lomeyko noted in particular:

[Begin recording] The Soviet side has given a critical appraisal of the general course of Washington's policy, especially in relation to topics included in the list of security problems. Particular attention was devoted to discussing the state and progress of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms. The U.S. position at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms was characterized as negative. In the course of his talk with George Shultz, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stated that progress at the Geneva negotiations is only possible on the basis of a strict observance of the accord achieved in January of this year on the subject and the aims of the negotiations. As is known, these negotiations envisage an interrelated examination and solution of the issues of the prevention of the arms race in space and its cessation on earth.

In this connection, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted the importance of the proposal submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on the establishment of a mutual, all-embracing moratorium on the creation and deployment of nuclear and space arms for the whole period of the negotiations. The statements of George Shultz, the secretary of state, do not permit one to conclude that there has been a change in the U.S. negative position toward a limitation of the arms race.
[end recording]

AKHROMEYEV TO VISIT FINLAND 'SECOND HALF OF MAY'

PM171306 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, will make an official visit to Finland in the second half of May.

KOMISSAROV CITED ON NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD171251 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] In the opinion of the authoritative Soviet observer, writing under the pseudonym of Yuriy Komissarov, the implementation of the border peace treaty between Finland and Norway could be discussed at the Stockholm disarmament conference. Komissarov expresses this view, among others, in an extensive article published in the paper KESKISUOMALAINEN today. The article also deals with the project for nuclear-free Scandinavia, and examines it beside the project of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe as proposed by Sweden.

In Komissarov's opinion, despite several differences, the initiatives run along the same lines and could in the future lead to a uniform zone and open the way for freeing the entire continent from nuclear arms. The general line of Komissarov's article is the danger posed to Scandinavia by the Western defense alliance NATO which, in his opinion, has already changed the traditional security concepts in the region. Komissarov criticizes the United States for seeking to change Finland's and Sweden's foreign policies with various new methods.

ROGERS SAYS NATO STRATEGY BASED ON NUCLEAR STRIKE

LD170630 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Washington May 17 TASS -- The military strategy of the aggressive NATO bloc of NATO [as received] is based on plans aimed at delivering a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This has been confirmed by General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, who spoke in one of the subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Rogers stated plainly that NATO reserves an option to be the first to use nuclear weapons. A decision on the use of nuclear weapons, according to the general, may be taken by the NATO leadership already at the early stage of an armed conflict. In the light of that, the speaker pointed out, it is essential for the bloc to continue the programme to update its nuclear potential.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES GREETINGS TO SWEDISH KING

PM161104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the National Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent King Carl XIV Gustaf of Sweden a telegram containing sincere greetings and best wishes to him and wishes for the prosperity of the peace-loving Swedish people on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

In a reply telegram addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the king of Sweden expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings.

BRIEFS

BUGAYEV MEETS LUFTHANSA CHIEF -- Comrade Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, received Ruhnau, chairman of the board of the West German aviation company Lufthansa today. An exchange of views took place on basic questions of cooperation in the sphere of air communications between the USSR and the FRG. Both sides expressed the wish to develop bilateral aviation links on a constructive, mutually profitable basis.

[Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 May 85 LD]

KIEV-SALZBURG AIR ROUTE -- Kiev, 17 May (TASS) -- Regular air links opened today between Kiev and Salzburg. Soviet TU-154 airliners are serving the route.

[Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 May 85 LD]

U.S. ENCOURAGING ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD182256 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 May 85

[From "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] Libya informed the UN Security Council yesterday that Israel has deployed missiles in the Negev Desert and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The range of these missiles is 1,000 km, and could hit targets in a number of Arab countries. It is believed that these missiles could carry nuclear warheads.

Papers of various countries have often pointed to Israel as possessing nuclear weapons. A recent report of the U.S. Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies noted that it is possible that Israel possesses 50 to 100 nuclear bombs. If we consider Israel's aggressive policy, a policy of adventurism, we do not see any guarantees that the Israeli militarists will not one day resort to the use of nuclear weapons. It is for this very reason that in his message to the UN Security Council, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, pointed out that the deployment of Israeli missiles constitutes a serious threat to peace in the region.

It must be said that Tel Aviv's nuclear encroachments are being encouraged by the United States. American papers said last Thursday that Israel bought electronic equipment from the United States definitely needed to manufacture nuclear weapons. Israel concluded the sale as if it were a secret deal. However, THE NEW YORK TIMES said the U.S. State Department learned about the deal but did not stop it. This paper also pointed out that U.S. diplomats evaded discussing the issue with the Israeli Government. This line of Washington can only be considered a deliberate push on its part for Israel to kindle the flames of nuclear war in the Middle East. Yet after all this, the United States still calls itself a friend of the Arabs.

SUDANESE LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

LD190846 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Khartoum May 19 TASS -- Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has made a one-day visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan. He had meetings and talks with 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, and Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah. Inter-Arab and inter-African problems as well as questions of bilateral relations were discussed during the talks.

NICARAGUA PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH U.S.

LD181254 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Managua May 18 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reporting:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua has officially notified the U.S. Embassy in that country of Nicaragua's proposal to resume U.S.-Nicaraguan talks in Manzanillo, Mexico, in the first half of June.

"A united people cannot be defeated" was the motto of a series of public demonstrations held in the Nicaraguan capital. The demonstrators denounced the interventionist policy of the United States and expressed confidence in the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Factory and office workers and students who took part in the demonstrations declared their determination to resist military, political, and economic aggression of the Reagan administration against the Sandinist people's revolution, to defend the sovereignty and independence of their country, to work for expanding production and surmounting the consequences of the Washington-announced trade embargo.

U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is accompanied by acts of ideological subversion and an unbridled psychological war, said Vice-President Sergio Ramirez of Nicaragua. Speaking at Nicaragua's national university, he stressed that U.S. Administration's verbal attacks on the Sandinist revolution were of openly calumnious character.

ORTEGA VISITS FINLAND, HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD162229 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Helsinki May 16 TASS -- The U.S. Administration seeks to destroy the revolution in Nicaragua and makes stake on military force and economic blockade. This was stated by President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, now on a visit here. He was received today by President of Finland Mauno Koivisto and he held negotiations with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

At a press conference which was then held Daniel Ortega said that the U.S. actions, specifically construction of military installations on the Honduran territory, the holding of major exercises in that country, incessant patrolling of American warships in that region show that the United States is forming an infrastructure for direct invasion of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua strives for peace settlement of Central American problems and stands for direct negotiations with the United States, said Daniel Ortega. He noted great significance of the Contadora Group's efforts aimed at settlement of the situation in the region and noted that Nicaragua supported the proposals that were put forward by those countries. The Sandinist republic took a number of unilateral steps, testifying to its peaceful intentions. In these conditions the United States should also demonstrate by its concrete deeds its striving for peace and support the efforts of the Contadora Group, said Daniel Ortega.

The president of Nicaragua expressed confidence that the international public and the majority of the countries of the world would pledge their support of Nicaragua and would help it withstand the economic blockade and other types of pressure from the United States.

ORTEGA CONCLUDES EUROPE TOUR IN SWEDEN

LD181505 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Stockholm May 18 TASS -- Correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Yevdokimov reporting:

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, who is now staying here on a visit at the invitation of the Swedish Government, had a working meeting with Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme. During the meeting they discussed the situation in Central America.

Speaking at a news conference in the Swedish capital, the Nicaraguan leader strongly condemned the U.S. Administration's decision to introduce a trade boycott and other economic sanctions against Nicaragua. Washington's discriminatory measures, he said, will have a serious adverse impact on the national economy of Nicaragua and will bring its people new deprivations and suffering. But U.S. imperialism will not succeed in strangling the Sandinist people's revolution. Daniel Ortega stressed that the people of Nicaragua were determined to defend their independence and freedom with arms in hands.

Nicaragua needs peace, Daniel Ortega said, addressing afterwards a rally of solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua. Thousands of people attended the rally held at Stockholm's House of the People under the mottoes "Stop U.S. intervention in Central America!" and "Nicaragua is not alone!"

Daniel Ortega said that his country needs peace to be able to build a new life, consolidate and expand the process of democratic and social reforms begun by the victorious Sandinist revolution.

The visit to Sweden, the Nicaraguan president went on to say, completes the European tour of our delegation. The tour was very successful and useful. It demonstrated that the governments and peoples of many countries of Europe express their sympathies and solidarity with our country. They condemn the U.S. policy of economic sanctions against Nicaragua and render assistance to its people. Broad backing and international solidarity are a guarantee that the cause of Nicaragua and its people is invincible, Daniel Ortega stressed.

The Swedish prime minister said that his country was ready to make available 2.3 million dollars to Nicaragua in aid for overcoming economic difficulties resulting from U.S. sanctions against the republic. Shortly Sweden will supply a further 1.1 million dollars in emergency relief aid to the people in the rural regions of Nicaragua affected by operations of the "contras", Olof Palme said.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT LENINGRAD ENTERPRISE; DEPARTS

PM201025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] Leningrad, 18 May -- The party, true to Leninist traditions, constantly consults with the masses of working people and expresses the Soviet People's vital interests in its domestic and foreign policy. This is confirmed by the meetings and talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and many Leningraders.

Yesterday M.S. Gorbachev visited the S.M. Korov Elektrosila Association. In the shops he familiarized himself with the manufacture of equipment of the new generation -- a cryogenic turbogenerator with a capacity of 300 thousand kilowatts, a generator with a capacity of one million kilowatts for atomic power stations. During Mikhail Sergeyevich's conversations with workers and specialists, there was discussion of ways of improving the standard of development and manufacture of new power machine building technology and improving the organization of production. The workers spoke of the timeliness of the resolution adopted by the party's Central Committee on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. They gave assurances that labor collectives will actively promote the implementation of this resolution and struggle for the strengthening of discipline and order. The party can rely on us Leningraders, the association's workers told the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We will not let it down.

As many as 56 enterprises of Leningrad and the Leningrad region are taking part in a large-scale economic experiment for the widening of the rights of the collectives in planning and economic activity, for the enhancement of their responsibility for the ultimate result of the work. General director of the amalgamation, Hero of Socialist Labor Boris Fomin, scientists, and heads of a number of other Leningrad enterprises invited to the meeting told Mikhail Gorbachev about the results of the experiment. They pointed out, specifically, that contractual obligations for the delivery of products have been implemented more efficiently over the period of work in a new way. The entire increment of the output has been achieved through the increase of labor productivity.

In conclusion of the meeting Mikhail Gorbachev said that the experiment proves its viability, great possibilities for improving economic activity of enterprises. He stressed that all its elements should be perfected and introduced persistently.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited a branch of the Central Museum of V.I. Lenin and inspected the exhibits. He met here with party, war, and labor veterans, and expressed great gratitude to them for their active participation in educating the working people, especially young people. Mikhail Sergeyevich cordially congratulated the veterans on the 40th anniversary of the victory, and wished them health and fruitful labor and social activity.

A meeting took place in the Smolnyy Assembly Hall with the Leningrad party organization aktiv. The speakers, L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the party obkom, Yu. V. Kurochkin, first secretary of Korovskiy CPSU Raykom, V.R. Parshina, team leader and vegetable grower at the Detskoslenskoye Association, and A.P. Ogurtsov, general director of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association, stressed that Leningrad people, like all Soviet people, have taken to heart the decisions of the March and April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the essence of which is the speeding up of the country's socioeconomic progress, the energetic exposure and solution of new problems, and the removal of all that which hampers the speedier forward progress of our society.

With great approval the working people of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast greeted the measures taken by the party and government to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Participants in the meeting gave an assurance that Leningrad people will cope honorably with the important tasks set by the party, and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in fitting manner.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made a speech at the meeting. The Central Committee and the Soviet Government, all our party and all the people, he said, highly appraise the military and labor exploits of the people of Leningrad, and everything which has been and is being done by the Leningrad party organization and the working people of the oblast and hero-city to consolidate the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Leningrad party organization, the working class of Leningrad, and all the working people of the city are the first-line detachment of the Soviet people and a reliable support of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

The meetings and conversations in Leningrad, and acquaintance with the experience of the work of the party organizations and labor collectives show time and again that the Leningrad communists and the working people of the city and oblast energetically support the party's policy, and warmly approve the efforts of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government to transfer the economy more quickly onto an intensive path of development, to improve order and discipline in our society, and their constant concern for the well-being of the working people.

The speaker noted further that major and crucial tasks now lie ahead for the party and the country. Many of them are very complex and difficult, but the party is convinced that we can and absolutely must cope with them. Our party and people have the opportunities, the strength, and the energy required. Today, the party puts forward as the main strategic lever for the intensification of public-sector production a cardinal speeding up of scientific-technical progress. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum confirmed this conclusion in very definite terms, stressing that the leading area of technical progress is the further priority development of machine-building, especially machine-tool building, instrument making, computer technology and electronics and electrical engineering.

When we speak of this, we also have in mind the need to improve, and in places to restructure, management, planning, structural and investment policy, and the forms and methods of work of economic organs. Leningrad is a major center of highly-skilled machine-building, power industry engineering, ship building, radio engineering, instrument-making, and other branches of industry. Concentrated in the city are a large number of scientific, design, technological, and planning organizations. Leningrad scientists and specialists, in effect, determine the technical policy in the development of our country's power industry engineering; but this, he said, also determines the measure of their responsibility.

It is now a question of creating means of production that will enable us, in a short time, to achieve the technical reequipping of all branches of the national economy, and provide a leap in the raising of labor productivity. At the same time, some types of machines and equipment being produced in Leningrad now no longer conform to modern standards or meet the requirements of the technical reequipping of industry. Time does not stand still; and yesterday's achievements are no longer sufficient. New heights must be conquered.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev mentioned with approval that in Leningrad the problem of speeding up scientific-technical progress, perfecting management, and transferring the economy onto the road of intensification, is being resolved on a wide scale and on a scientific basis.

It is very important that these problems are now emerging into the forefront in the work of labor collectives of enterprises, associations, economic organizations, scientific and design-and-planning institutions.

A few days ago the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted a decision to improve remuneration for the work of scientific workers, designers, and industrial technologists, also taking account, among other things, of the work of Leningrad enterprises. It is planned to strengthen the role of wages as an incentive for speeding up scientific-technical progress, and to raise the level of economic interest by this category of specialists in carrying out work with fewer hands. Managers of enterprises will be given the right to establish a substantial bonus on the salaries of designers and technologists for carrying out complex work with a high level of results. This will be an effective lever in activating the creative work of our engineering and technical personnel.

In his speech, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev drew attention to the fact that speeding up scientific-technical progress and intensifying the economy require an improvement in the situation in capital construction. Recently a series of decisions have been adopted on the fundamental problems of developing this field. It is a question of improving planning, organization, and management of capital construction, and perfecting planning and costing, and the organization of the system of payment and incentives for labor in construction.

Another important document is being prepared on the further development of industrialization and raising labor productivity in capital construction. Now it is very important to organize in practice the implementation of these decisions.

I think, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, that the people of Leningrad will set an example in this matter.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went on to dwell on the tasks of reducing the consumption of materials in production. In conditions of developed socialism, when an enormous economic potential has been accumulated and colossal material-technical resources are put into public-sector production each year, their rational and efficient utilization becomes the strategic course of the CPSU's economic policies.

Using specific examples and facts relating to the work of different branches of the economy -- machine-building, metallurgy, construction, the extraction industries, agriculture, and also the nonproductive sector -- he showed that our materials use and losses are still very great, and that overall, the use of raw materials, power and resources per unit of national income is high. In order to remedy matters decisively, it is necessary to carry through in all sectors of the national economy a whole package of measures to further improve the mechanism of thrifty management and to reduce materials consumption, as well as to increase accountability for mismanagement and waste.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee drew the aktiv's attention to the need to step up work connected with better satisfying the constantly growing material and cultural needs of working people. In this area it is important to realize that we are living through a kind of new stage, when not only and not so much quantitative indices are coming to the fore, but problems of quality and range, that is, everything that goes under the name of goods with high consumer properties. He expressed critical remarks about the work of the city's and oblast's light industry. All our cadres should properly understand the social and political significance of this important national economic problem. Programmatic significance is now being attached to this work, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, and all the reserves of our national economy and also the resources of all regions of the country are being brought into play, and a special integrated program is being drawn up.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev devoted much attention to questions to do with the successful conclusion of the 5-year plan and the worthy ushering in of the 27th CPSU Congress. The demands expressed at the April plenum that all work should be given an active, business-like and at the same time critical thrust are finding a good response and full understanding in party organizations. What is needed now is for this mood to be consolidated and developed, for care to be taken to ensure that the report-back and election campaign in the party organizations really is a review of our work both in the sphere of the economy and in the sphere of educating people, and that it serves as a good basis for serious discussions and for drawing conclusions at the congress.

Unfortunately, the failings which exist here are very tenacious. The habit of the old and outdated exerts a powerful force. A fresh look must be taken at all existing shortcomings, negative phenomena, and blunders of all kinds.

In further improving the system of managing the national economy, it is necessary at the same time to bear in mind the need for the forms and methods of the work of party committees and party organizations, and their organizational structure, to accord with the new tasks and the successful implementation of the party's plans as fully as possible. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed: Party committees must understand well that the cadres who will become leaders in that period will bear a serious responsibility. They will be faced with heading extremely complex work to implement the intensive plans for economic, social, and spiritual progress in the next 5-year period. It is in conformity with this that workers must be selected and deployed.

Dwelling on questions of ideological and political education work, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that this sphere of party work must now be distinguished by particular flexibility and by reacting in a sensitive and moment-by-moment way to the problems and phenomena of life. In all sections of our society questions of moral orderliness and social justice have recently been raised in an acute and persistent way. Soviet people highly value the achievements of our country in all walks of life. They also fully understand the problems that exist in our forward advance. They are ready to continue to take an active part in communist construction. At the same time, they are intolerant of abuse of position, violation of the law and labor and state discipline, bureaucracy, parasitism, speculation, and other negative phenomena. We must raise still more resolutely questions of the impermissibility of incomes not earned by labor and strict observance of the principle of payment according to the quantity and quality of work done.

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed in conclusion, stirred all the Soviet people. There is no doubt that that lofty political and labor mood, permeated with a feeling of patriotism, active support for the policies of the CPSU and the readiness of the Soviet people to successfully fulfill the grand plans of the Leninist party, will be retained.

The speech by Comrade Gorbachev was listened to very attentively and was interrupted several times with prolonged applause.

On the same day M.S. Gorbachev left Leningrad for Moscow. He was seen off at Pulkovo Airport by L.N. Zaykov, members of the party obkom bureau, and secretaries of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

At the airport in Moscow M.S. Gorbachev was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Gishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.A. Tikhonov, and V.M. Chebrikov, and other comrades.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANTI-ALCOHOL MEASURES

PM171025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on Council of Ministers "measures to surmount drunkenness and alcoholism and to eradicate private liquor distilling"]

[Text] After considering the issue of measures to surmount drunkenness and alcoholism and to eradicate private liquor distilling, the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, and USSR ministries and departments to decisively step up the struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, private liquor distilling, and the home manufacture of other strong alcoholic drinks. To these ends:

The activities of labor collectives and law enforcement bodies in eliminating the causes and circumstances giving rise to drunkenness and alcoholism are to be intensified.

The accountability of heads of enterprises, organizations, and institutions for creating in all collectives an attitude of intolerance to all cases of drunkenness is to be increased.

Citizens, and especially young people, are to be drawn more actively into public and political life and scientific-technical creativity, and profound interest in amateur artistic activity, art, physical fitness, and sport is to be nurtured.

The legislatively prescribed measures against persons who permit liquor consumption at work and in public places, as well as those engaged in private distilling and profiteering from alcoholic drinks, are to be applied in all their severity.

It has been proposed to the USSR People's Control Committee and its local bodies that they exercise in full measure the rights they possess against officials who fail to carry out party and government decisions aimed at stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, that they decisively stop cases of drinking sessions in labor collectives and the use of state and public funds for the organization of various sorts of celebrations involving the drinking of liquor, and that they call the guilty to the strictest account, dismissing them from their posts if necessary.

The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has been instructed to implement measures to stop cases of drunkenness in public places, ensuring the active cooperation of the internal affairs bodies with the people's volunteer militia groups, comrades' courts, the councils for the prevention of lawbreaking, public law and order posts [obshchestvenny punkt okhrany poryadka], and other nonprofessional organizations. Assistance is to be rendered to labor collectives, public organizations, and families in organizing the treatment and reeducation of persons who abuse alcohol.

The responsibility of internal affairs bodies for the organization in every microrayon of a campaign against drunkenness and preventive work in this direction is to be increased. Persons engaged in private distilling and the sale, acquisition, and storage of strong home-made alcoholic drink, particularly in rural localities, as well as liquor profiteers, are to be exposed in a timely manner and brought to book in accordance with existing legislation.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade to increase the number and improve the quality of editions of popular scientific literature and scientific-methodological material, posters, booklets and sets of instructions dealing with anti-alcohol propaganda, aimed at different age and professional groups of the population, as well as those designed for use by school, vocational-technical college and higher and secondary specialized educational establishment teachers in educational work. It has instructed the USSR State Committee for Cinematography to increase the production of feature films, documentaries and popular science films for the cinema and television and the number of radio programs on anti-alcohol subjects, revealing the harm of drunkenness from the social and moral point of view, as well as to publicize the positive experience of drunkenness prevention, and to disseminate widely films through the state and trade union film network and on television.

To create better conditions for the use of free time and leisure and for engaging in sports, the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics have been instructed to provide -- while drawing up the draft plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the period 1986-90 -- for the construction of cinemas, palaces and houses of culture, clubs, libraries, sports facilities and public catering enterprises, particularly in new urban residential districts and in the countryside. The development of collective horticulture and market-gardening is to be promoted in every possible way.

The councils of ministers of the union republics are to establish norms for allocations from the incomes of housing maintenance and management organizations, amounting to up to 3 percent, for the development of sports work and the construction of sports facilities at citizens' places of residence.

USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, and the executive committees of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies are to ensure that palaces and houses of culture, clubs, libraries, and sports facilities are modernized and expanded from funds of enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction earmarked for these purposes. They should see to it that in the next few years every labor collective has the most basic sports facilities.

The USSR Council of Ministers has given permission for the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies, in consultation with the relevant production associations, enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes, as well as trade union committees, to centralize for the construction of clubs and sports facilities the cash earmarked in the financial plans of the above mentioned associations, enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes for the development of physical fitness, health-promotion, and mass cultural work.

USSR ministries and departments and councils of ministers of the union republics charged with adopting additional measures to increase supplies to the trade network and expand sales to the population of metal working and joinery tools, motor vehicle and motorcycle spares, film and photography materials, artist's paints and brushes, semifinished cultural, domestic and household articles, and all types of substandard materials, and treated and specially prepared commercial waste-products of industrial manufacture required for engaging in technical and artistic creativity.

It has been proposed to the USSR State Bank, the USSR State Workers' Savings Banks and the councils of ministers of the union republics that, in conjunction with interested ministries and departments, they should extend by every means available the practice of paying out the earnings of industrial, office, and professional workers, and also the earnings of collective farmers, through the savings banks.

It has also been proposed to USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics to make a practice of paying out bonuses to industrial, office, and professional workers for the basic results of work and the performance of individual tasks simultaneously with the routine paying out of earnings.

The councils of ministers of the union republics and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives have been entrusted with increasing purchases of fruit, grape, and berry surpluses from kolkhozes and sovkhoses and from the population with a view to expanding their sales in fresh, dried, and frozen form, and with turning this produce into preserves, stewed fruit, jams, and juices, as well as releasing them predominantly packaged in small quantities.

Enterprises, including kolkhozes, organizations, and institutions are being banned from purchasing homemade wines and wine-type products from citizens.

It is proposed to the councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, and other ministries and departments which have a trade network that they complete the switch to sales of vodka and vodka-liquor products exclusively in specialized shops or in separate specialized departments at grocery stores in the next few years.

A ban has been placed on the sale of alcoholic beverages at trade enterprises close to industrial enterprises and construction sites, educational institutions, hostels, children's establishments, hospitals, sanatoria, rest homes, stations, ports and airports, places of culture and entertainment, recreation grounds and places of leisure of working people, and in the small-scale retail trade network, as well as on the sale and consumption of liquor at sanatoria, rest houses, preventive sanatoria, at tourist centers and on excursions, and in organized collective trips by working people and on all types of public transport.

The sale of liquor to persons under 21 is prohibited. On workdays, the sale of wine and vodka products is to be allowed only after 1400.

The USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry have been entrusted with providing for an expansion of the production of vodka products bottled in small measures.

The USSR Council of Ministers has prescribed that the procedures for the sale of alcoholic beverages, aside from issues regulated by decisions of the USSR Government, should be determined in accordance with local circumstances as follows: in union republics lacking oblast divisions, by the councils of ministers of the union republics; in the remaining union republics, by the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and by the executive committees of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies; and in Moscow and Leningrad by the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Leningrad Gorispolkom, respectively.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed as follows:

The councils of ministers of the union republics, the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives to provide for the further development of the network of tearooms and snack bars, and also cafes and bars selling alcohol-free beverages. They are to adopt measures to improve standards of service to the population at public catering enterprises. They are to develop forms of service which take account of the requirements of family leisure. (family meals and organization of family, children's, and young people's celebrations).

The councils of ministers of the union republics have been instructed to carry out, in consultation with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the construction and commissioning of preventive work-and-treatment centers [lechebno-trudovoy profilaktoriy], with their own production base, in the years 1986-1990.

The USSR Ministry of Health and the councils of ministers of the union republics have been instructed to organize financially autonomous narcological consulting rooms and out-patient clinics in the capitals of the union and autonomous republics and in kray and oblast centers in the years 1985-1990, which will give preventive medical assistance (anonymously) to persons abusing alcohol and suffering from alcoholism; and to speed up the launching of special narcological departments for compulsory treatment of chronic alcoholics suffering attendant severe illnesses, especially tuberculosis, and of inter-rayon narcological treatment and prevention centers in rural locations.

The USSR Ministry of Health has been instructed to set up in narcological treatment and prevention centers special consulting rooms for organizing anti-alcohol propaganda at enterprises and for rendering prophylactic medical assistance to persons abusing alcohol and suffering from alcoholism, and also consulting rooms for treatment (anonymously) of such persons; and to organize consulting rooms where the state of alcoholic intoxication can be examined in republican, kray, and oblast narcological treatment and prevention centers operating round the clock.

The Ministry of the Medical Industry has been instructed to ensure production in 1985-90 of medicaments used for rendering prophylactic assistance to persons abusing alcohol and for treatment of chronic alcoholics.

USSR Ministry of Health and USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education have been instructed to implement measures in order to expand the training of doctors-narcologists and narcological attendants, proceeding from the development of the network of narcological establishments.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education have been instructed to make provisions for questions of anti-alcohol education to be included in the courses of social, political humanities, and natural science disciplines taught in schools, vocational technical establishments, and higher and secondary specialized educational establishments.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DECREE ON DRUNKENNESS

PM171027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report on the Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on drunkenness]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has passed a decree on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness. With the aim of combating drunkenness, putting a resolute end to liquor distilling and further strengthening public order and labor discipline, the decree provides for the following measures:

The drinking of spirits on the streets, in sports stadiums, squares, parks, all forms of public transport, and other public places with the exception of trading and public catering enterprises in which the sale of spirits for consumption on the premises is permitted by the executive committee of the local soviet of people's deputies, or appearing in public places in a state of inebriation that insults human dignity and public morality is subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a warning or a fine of R20-30.

The same action repeated with the period of 1 year after administrative punishment measures have been applied is subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R30-50.

Acts committed by a person who has been subjected to administrative punishment twice in 1 year for drinking spirits in public places or appearing in public places in a state of inebriation are subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R50-100 or corrective work for a period of from 1 to 2 months with 20 percent of the person's wages withheld; and in exceptional cases, if according to the circumstances of the case and taking account of the character of the offender these measures are considered insufficient, in the form of administrative arrest for up to 15 days.

Drinking spirits in factories, at workplaces, inside and outside the grounds of enterprises, establishments and organizations, or being at work in a state of intoxication is subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R30-50.

Foremen and section, shift, and works department chiefs and other leaders who have participated in drinking spirits with subordinates in the factory, or who have not taken measures to send away persons who are in a state of intoxication, or who have concealed cases of people drinking spirits or their subordinates appearing at work in a state of intoxication are subject to an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R50-100.

Persons committing these offences may be subject, together with an administrative punishment, also to measures of disciplinary punishment.

The manufacture or possession without the intention of selling privately distilled liquor, chacha [a grape liquor], araka [a rice liquor], mulberry vodka, home-brewed beer or other home-produced strong spirits, and the manufacture or possession without the intention of selling of equipment to produce them is a criminal offence.

The acquiring of privately distilled liquor, chacha, araka, mulberry vodka, home-brewed beer, and other strong home-produced spirits is subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R30-100.

The infringement by workers at trading and public catering enterprises of the regulations of trade in vodka and other spirits is subject to an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R50-100.

Getting a minor into a state of intoxication by parents or other persons, if the nature of this action does not warrant criminal proceedings, is subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R50-100.

The buying up and resale with the aim of making a profit in small amounts of vodka and other spirits is subject to the imposition of an administrative punishment in the form of a fine of R50-100 with the objects of the speculation being confiscated. Cases of such offenses are examined by a single people's judge according to the procedure provided for by the legislation of the union republics.

Cases of administrative offences connected with drinking spirits and appearing in a drunken state in public places are examined within 24 hours by the chief or deputy chief of the internal affairs department -- administration -- of the rayispolkom, gorispolkom, or town rayon soviet of people's deputies, who impose on the offender administrative punishments in the form of a warning or a fine.

Administrative punishments in the form of corrective work or administrative arrest are imposed by a people's judge. A sentence of administrative arrest is enforced by the internal affairs bodies according to the procedure laid down for enforcing an administrative arrest imposed for petty hooliganism.

The commissions to combat drunkenness which are under the rayispolkoms, gorispokoms, and town rayon soviets of people's deputies have the right to impose administrative punishments for drinking spirits at the factory or being at one's work place in a state of inebriation, and for workers at trade and public catering establishments breaking the regulations of trade in vodka and other spirits.

Internal affairs bodies (the militia) have the right to impose administrative punishments for the acquisition of privately distilled liquor and other strong home-produced spirits. Cases of such administrative offenses are examined by a chief or deputy chief of the internal affairs department of the rayispolkom, gorispokom, and town rayon soviet of people's deputies.

A person who has committed an administrative offense described in the decree may have administrative proceedings against him dropped, with the papers passed on for examination by a comrades' court, public organization, or labor collective, if, taking into account the nature of the offense committed and the character of the offender, it is expedient to use a measure of social punishment against him.

Persons to whom measures of administrative punishment have been applied for offenses connected with drunkenness may be fully or partially deprived by the management of the enterprise, establishment, or organization of free tickets to holiday homes and sanatoriums; and they may have their place on the housing waiting list moved down.

The decree become effective 1 June 1985.

The union republic supreme soviets presidiums are instructed to make the alterations and addenda to the legislation of the union republics in conformity with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

Justice Minister

LD181844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Taking part in our program is Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice. Our correspondent, Tamara Karetnikova, is talking with him.

[Begin recording] [Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, the measures taken by the party and government on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism have found a broad response and, one can say, received the people's support of the people. Damage inflicted by drunkenness to the economy, society, family, and posterity is great, and the public pressure alone will not be enough.

[Ravtsov] This is absolutely true. To cope with alcoholism today, it is not only necessary to create an atmosphere of public intolerance, but to make people answerable according to the strictest letter of the law. We all know what a negative impact drunkenness has on others, particularly youngsters. It inflicts not only great material damage on the national economy, but irreparable moral damage as well. This is where delinquency and those crimes that the organs of law have to deal with originate.

Experience shows that such offenses as home-distilling, speculating in liquor, and drunk driving have grown in number. In the course of the last 5 years, the number of convictions for these crimes has increased by 50 percent.

Unfortunately, I must also mention that many crimes dangerous to society, such as malicious hooliganism, assault, banditry, robbery, and others, are committed in a state of intoxication. Therefore, drunkenness -- and they go hand in hand -- present a great social danger for law and order and, eventually, for all of us.

That is why the struggle against alcoholism was and is one of the most important problems, and its success depends on persistent, hard, and versatile work. It involves a whole complex of social and state measures. The decisions by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the decrees -- this is exactly the answer to the Soviet people, who are worried about the future of not only their families and collectives, but of our entire society.

[Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, when will the law come into force and who is going to execute it?

[Kravtsov] Decrees by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Russian Supreme Soviet Presidium will come into force from 1 June 1985. Similar decrees will be adopted in all union republics. The legal regulations embodied in them bring into effect a whole system of measures with the common aim of preventing alcoholic abuse, suppressing its hazardous consequences for the society, enterprise collective, and family. Strict obedience to all of these regulations is a duty. Organs of law, ministries, departments, executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, and public organizations will execute it, but every Soviet person -- I would like to stress this once more -- should become the principal executor.

[Karetnikova] Boris Vasilyevich, new documents envisage stricter accountability for the systematic use of alcohol leading to various breaches of public order and legal norms of community life.

[Kravtsov] Yes, the decrees increase the legal accountability of alcoholics; the court's protection of citizens' legitimate rights, particularly the younger generation, from infringement by persons who abuse liquor, is strengthened, as is the responsibility of leaders of all ranks for both a predilection for liquor and connivance with drunks in the collectives. You probably are aware of the fact that the decrees envisage administrative responsibility, that is, warnings and a system of fines, as well as criminal responsibility, which is strengthened in a number of cases.

First of all, I would like to say that fines will be imposed on those who permit themselves to appear on the streets, in public gardens, parks, public transportation, and stadiums in a drunken state that insults human dignity. As far as malicious drunks are concerned, a penalty can be incurred in the form of a fine of R50-100 or a corrective labor term of up to 2 months, and in individual cases, imprisonment for up to 15 days.

Administrative responsibility will also be applied for drinking liquor in public places. Administrative and criminal responsibility will result for violating the liquor sale regulations, for buying and reselling liquor for profit. Restrictions on the legal rights [deesposobnost] of persons who abuse liquor, thereby placing their families in a difficult material situation are retained, and this option must be used more frequently. Judge for yourself: Over the last 10 years, the number of such sad excuses for fathers, and sometimes mothers, has increased five-fold.

The new documents envisage accountability for various offences connected with drunkenness committed both at and away from work. I would also like to draw your attention to the following fact: administrative and criminal responsibility for encouraging under-aged persons to drink has increased significantly. This is a decision of crucial and very timely importance. The courts are considering a large number of cases dealing with the deprivation of parental rights, with adults encouraging teenagers to drink at work, and eventually with teenagers themselves committing various offences. These facts should alert people to the fact that the future of a citizen of our country is at stake. It is necessary to be particularly alert and uncompromising to various manifestations of drunkenness among the under-aged. The new decrees demand precisely this from both parents and all doubts.

Now, another provision of the new documents. But first let us consider the following example from the courts: On the open sea, in a small fishing boat belonging to the Riga trawler fleet, a boatswain distilled liquor made of sugar, tomato juice, and yeast with the approval of the majority of the crew. As a result, it was only pure luck that the crew did not meet a sad fate.

The distilling of samogon, chacha, araka, mulberry vodka, braga, and other strong home-made alcoholic drinks also inflicts great damage on the national economy: Large quantities of foodstuffs are consumed whose retail prices are lower than the costs of their production. The decrees increase the responsibility for distilling these alcoholic drinks. In the event of a second similar offence, deprivation of freedom for up to 5 years with confiscation of property is envisaged. Nor are those who buy home-brewed liquor left unpunished.

Much sorrow is being caused by transport accidents. I will provide just one example: former electric locomotive driver Shakhov left a Leningrad depot driving a freight train while drunk. On the way, he drank some more and fell asleep as a result. The train derailed, costing the state almost r2 million. Every year, tens of thousands of people die or are injured in road accidents by drunk drivers. According to the new legislation, those who drive while intoxicated will face a fine of r100 or be deprived of their driving licenses for a period of 1-3 years. Second offences will bring stricter punishment.

[Karetnikova] We are talking now about punishment, but it is not only alcoholics who are to blame for drunkenness, but also those who drink moderately, in small measure, so to speak. That is, people who are still capable of giving up harmful habits. They need to be helped, to be educated in habits of abstinence.

[Kravtsov] The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisages just what is needed: a complex of major social and political, economic, administrative, medical, and other measures aimed at strengthening the struggle against alcoholism. First of all, all the state and social organs are instructed to establish organizational and educational measures to strengthen the fight against alcoholism. This work should be massive nationwide in order to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward alcoholism in every labor collective. A program has been outlined aimed at actively drawing citizens into public and political life, creating a network of hobby clubs, organizing meetings, and much more. In 1986-90, the additional construction of movie theaters, palaces of culture, clubs, sports facilities is planned, particularly in new towns, rayons, and villages.

It is likely that the special interests of many will be aroused by collective horticulture. It is certainly naive to think that all those who drink will immediately stop doing so. Prohibition alone will not work. It depends on each of us -- and I see one's civic duty in this -- to give alcoholism a crushing defeat. There is no place for indifference.

Supreme Court Chairman

LD192221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The measures directed at strengthening the fight against alcoholism and increasing its effectiveness have met with the satisfaction and full support of the Soviet people. USSR Supreme Court Chairman Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov talks on our program about the role of Soviet legislation and justice organs in the struggle against this social evil.

[Terebilov] Our party Central Committee, the government, and the Supreme Soviet Presidium have just adopted documents of special importance directed at intensifying the struggle against heavy drinking and alcoholism. This is undoubtedly a very timely decision. Heavy drinking is an exceptionally serious and dangerous social phenomenon. Suffice it to say that more than half of all offenses, including particularly dangerous crimes, are committed in a state of intoxication or by alcoholics. That is why the courts and all other bodies of justice are ready and obliged to struggle against heavy drinking in the most active and resolute manner and to prevent and stop the most serious crimes committed while intoxicated.

I would like to remind you that according to the law, a state of intoxication while committing an offense is an aggravating circumstance. The courts have always adhered to this law and shall continue to strictly observe it. The defense that the crime took place while the individual was intoxicated will be categorically rejected. I repeat, a state of intoxication is not a mitigating factor, it aggravates the responsibility for the actions perpetrated.

The new laws on strengthening the struggle against alcoholism have already been published, and every citizen is able to study them in detail. In our view, he is obliged to do so. Of all the provisions of the new decrees, I want to stress just a few. In particular, the new laws noticeably enhance the responsibility not only of the drunks and alcoholics, but also the responsibility of those officials who, by virtue of the authority of their office, are obligated to wage an active struggle against this social evil. For example, the law categorically forbids the consumption of alcohol at work places, and for this the law provides for strict measures of responsibility not just against the drunks themselves, but also against the foreman in the production area, the shop leader, and other officials of the enterprise and establishment who connive at or fail to halt these infringements of the law.

Officials who do not engage in the struggle against alcoholism -- among vehicle drivers and other people working in motor-transport undertakings, for example -- will be subjected to severe punishment. In the same category, I would like to place retail trade system officials responsible for observing the regulations governing the hours during which alcoholic drinks can be sold and banning certain categories of individuals from buying alcoholic beverages. A number of other restrictions have also been introduced in this connection.

The struggle against those who involve children and youth in drinking will also be resolutely stepped up. This crime ought to be viewed as one of the most dangerous. It is quite possible that certain individuals will try to take advantage of the situation and speculate in alcohol, or, for the same purpose, produce it from sugar and other suitable raw materials.

This is to be expected, and has to be resolutely stopped from the outset, going so far as resorting to the strictest punishment against those found guilty, not excluding responsibility under the criminal code.

Of course, everything that I have said does not mean that the difficult, the very difficult problem of combating drunkenness can be solved only by intensifying repression and only through the efforts of the law enforcement organs. Preventive, educational work will still be of decisive importance, as will the involvement of all the public and all labor collectives -- perhaps it would be correct to say of the entire Soviet people -- in this great matter of state.

The organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prosecutor's office, the courts, the organs of legal administration will undoubtedly make every effort to help solve this difficult task. It is one that cannot be put off and is absolutely necessary.

The decrees I have been speaking about come into force as of 1 June 1985, that is to say, with a few days' time. In a few months' time, we, together with the Ministry of Justice, without pigeonholing things, want to see how these matters are working out in the courts, how effectively and correctly the courts are deciding cases stemming from the new decrees. In all further stepping up of this work -- improving, perfecting the work of the courts, if that is required -- we shall make this question the subject of discussion in October and November at a USSR Supreme Court plenum.

In conclusion, I would like to say that it is very important that the whole range of measures that have been mapped out to be implemented, not as part of some campaign, but that all of this should be set out realistically so as to fit the kind of time-scale that will make it possible to solve the whole problem of truly and properly combating drunkenness.

Internal Affairs Minister

LD182020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by Internal Affairs Minister Fedorchuk]

[Text] The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and the strengthening of discipline and order are urgent requirements. Taking part in our program is Vitaliy Vasiliyevich Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs:

[Begin Fedorchuk video recording] First, comrades, it should be noted that the working people of our country widely approve of and resolutely support the whole set of radical measures that have become necessary for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The whole danger of those human tragedies that are brought into the destinies and lives of people by alcohol and drunkenness are laid bare and clearly seen in the daily activity of the Internal Affairs organs.

Wine rapidly transforms good workers and respected family members into regular customers of sobering-up station, people who have let themselves go. Many find themselves in court as a result of drunkenness.

Two thirds of those found guilty of murder and physical assault, and even more of those found guilty of hooliganism -- between 70 and 80 percent -- were in a state of intoxication.

One in three of those who died on the roads and a quarter of those injured were victims of the criminal irresponsibility of drunk drivers.

It is also no secret that drunkenness often leads to abuses of office, bribery, theft and robbery, and that it is closely linked with parasitism. Yet in the activities of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs there are not a few manifestations of things being done by fits and starts and of liberalism in the struggle against drunkenness: Insufficient attention is being devoted to its prevention. These and other serious shortcomings have been noted -- severely, and quite rightly -- in the decision of the party and government.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the task in the most concrete terms possible: To eradicate drunkenness from our socialist reality in a united front, from all areas of life; labor, daily life and recreation. This is truly a universal social task for the entire people, one of great political importance. The party and government have defined the role and responsibility of every public, state, and economic link in carrying out this task. Upon the basis of and in execution of the decisions made, the internal affairs organs have the priority task of ensuring that the laws are strictly and rigorously carried out; laws which provide for the well-founded stepping up of punishment for drunkenness, for the home-distillation of liquor, for infringements of the laws governing trade and speculation in spirits, and for driving vehicles in an inebriated state.

These measures -- severe, but just -- contain not inconsiderable fines and other strict sanctions for being in a state of intoxication, for drinking spirits in public or work places. The involvement of juveniles in drunkenness, the manufacture, sale and acquisition of home-distilled liquor and other domestically-produced spirits are punishable yet more severely within the administrative and criminal framework.

The laws adopted come into force as of 1 June. They will be implemented by the militia in a vigorous and uncompromising way. The ministry has defined the measures necessary to expose and end to speculation in spirits and the home-distillation of liquor in urban and in particular, in rural locations. Inevitably, responsibility must catch up with every law-breaker.

It is known that many retail trade points still engage in brisk trade in spirits near construction sites and enterprises, dormitories, educational, children's, and treatment establishments, and in places of mass recreation. All this must be resolutely halted. Trade of this kind is forbidden.

Jointly with the trade unions, the Komsomol, and the organs of public health and education, additional measures will be implemented to protect juveniles from the corrupt influence of drunkards, to expand narcological assistance to those requiring it, including assistance rendered in hospital facilities, enterprises, as well as to expand compulsory treatment of alcoholics in hospitals and work dispensaries. The militia is obligated to cooperate with labor collectives, with the public, and with families in this in every way, and it will do so. The militia's responsibility is being enhanced for organizing the struggle against drunkenness in public places, in residential micro-rayons and on public transport; and for carrying out specific preventative work in close collaboration with people's volunteer militia groups, courts, prevention councils, public law and order protection points, and sobriety societies and clubs.

In all of this, comrades, we are of course counting upon the broad support and assistance of the public, the labor collectives.

This is our common task, which stems from the need to assert an atmosphere of universal intolerance toward drunkenness everywhere. Sobriety must become an inseparable feature of our Soviet way of life, and one of its norms that we conscientiously observe.

The Internal Affairs staff understands its lofty responsibility for persistently and consistently implementing the firm course of the party and the will of the Soviet people for the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism and for the further strengthening of discipline and order on a united front in close collaboration with the working people. [end recording]

FEDORCHUK CHAIRS ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION MEETING

LD182135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] A meeting of the All-Union Commission on Road Safety has been held in Moscow under the chairmanship of Comrade Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs. The meeting discussed the work on fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at improving road safety.

It was noted that the accident rate in the country remains serious. The meeting stressed the paramount importance of taking urgent, active measures in accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on combating drunkenness and alcoholism with the aim of eradicating drunkenness among drivers and the adoption of full measures for removing the causes and conditions which lead to the breaking of traffic laws.

The All-Union Commission has proposed that ministries, departments, and organizations, should be engaged in more active work on preventing accidents with the transportation they are in charge of, and has proposed that commissions on road safety concentrate their main efforts on preventing violations by drivers working in the national economy, owners of private vehicles, and pedestrians, in interaction with working collectives and the public, to eliminate the use of motor transportation for selfish aims and the waste of oil and fuel.

Attention has been drawn to the need to improve propaganda on traffic regulations.

UKRAINIAN MINISTERS TOLD OF SHORTCOMINGS

AU171735 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee discussed recently a report by the Nikolayev Obkom on the work carried out to improve the activity of creative organizations and cultural institutions. In the decision adopted, the Central Committee noted that the party obkom had not made full use of the possibilities of cultural and art establishments to educate the working people in the communist spirit, and to meet their increased spiritual needs. Insufficient attention is being paid to the ideological tempering of the creative intelligentsia, and to the compiling of repertoires for theatrical and concert organizations. The forms and methods of cultural and enlightening activity are improving too slowly. There are omissions in the work among cadres. The material-technical basis of culture is not strong enough. Administrative, trade union, Komsomol bodies, and other public organizations have not properly coordinated their activities in cultural services to the population.

The Central Committee has obligated the obkom and oblispolkom to take steps to improve the style and methods of control over the activity of creative organizations and cultural institutions in line with the requirements of the June 1983 and April 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in order to invigorate the creative, public, political, and artistic intelligentsia, to ensure ideologically the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges, to improve cultural services for the working people, and to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the issue of organizing implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on accelerating the development of the material-technical basis of the processing branches of the agro-industrial basis of the processing branches of the agro-industrial complex. It was noted that the enterprises of these branches are still being reequipped too slowly and that many of them are maintaining obsolete and worn down equipment in operation. In 1981-84, the Ukrainian Ministries of the Food Industry, of the Meat and Dairy Industry, of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, of Procurements, and the Main Administration of the Horticulture, Viniculture, and Wine-Making Industry failed to put into operation a number of capacities and facilities provided for by the 5-year plan. A significant amount of agricultural produce is being wasted because of the insufficient processing capacities, because of their ineffective utilization, and of the inadequate methods of storing. The Central Committee has instructed ministerial and departmental leaders to take steps to improve the utilization of production capacities, to reduce the losses in agricultural raw materials, to ensure that the 1985 plan for the production of foodstuffs is absolutely fulfilled, to improve their quality, and to expand their choice.

The attention of Ministers Zagorodniy, Solomakha, Lisitsyn, Shmatolyan, Grechko, Cherep, and Shchepetilnikov has been called to the unsatisfactory fulfillment of the plans for the capital construction of facilities for the processing branches. The Central Committee has obligated them to intensify their work to reequip and reconstruct enterprises, to compensate for the shortfall incurred since the beginning of the year in capital investments, and to commission capacities and facilities for the processing branches in shorter terms. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms have been instructed to tighten control over accomplishing the tasks for developing the material-technical basis of the processing branches, to direct the efforts of collectives at making fuller use of reserves and at increasing the part of each enterprise in implementing the Food Program.

The Central Committee has also examined other issues concerning party control over various spheres of state and public life.

UKRAINE PROCURATOR DISCUSSES GRAIN EMBEZZLEMENT

LD200315 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 19 May 85 broadcasts an interview with Ukrainian SSP Procurator Petr Grigorevich (Osipenko) by Ukraine correspondent Vladimir Sokolov on embezzlement and corruption in grain sales and allocation.

Sokolov begins by asking (Osipenko) to discuss the kind of people who do not have a proper and economic attitude toward bread.

Asked if the procedures for expenditure of grain and other food products and the measures for prevention of their being used to feed livestock, which he long established, are adequate, (Osipenko) says that he considers them satisfactory when strictly observed, "but as the decision of the party Central Committee stresses, it is monitoring of their observance that has weakened on the part of party and administrative bodies, ministries, and departments. In fact, the lack of monitoring of the trade system in the republic alone explains the fact that over the past year its employees have permitted more than 1,800 flagrant violations of the norms for dispatch of products. Greedy people who buy up bread, flour, and groats for livestock feed to profit from it make use of this."

Sokolov sums up that dishonest people knowingly feed livestock and poultry foodstuffs from the shops to turn this cheap and necessary produce into speculatively expensive meat. (Osipenko) stresses that this gives rise to indignation on the part of honest people, and goes on to list examples of such deeds: Benkovskiy, who bought up 182 loaves in Zhmerinka to feed livestock, or Gorobchuk who got 200 kg of ground barley from Vasilyevka Rayon Union of Consumer Cooperatives in Zaporozhye Oblast for the same purpose. "Last year about a hundred such persistent lawbreakers were brought to trial, and many others were administratively sentenced and fined. People who feed livestock and poultry to make a profit on food products are paving the way for speculation in them. Thus, in Brovary, Kiev Oblast, commercial dispatcher Boyko together with four accomplices sold about 23 metric tons of flour and groats intended for the shops at speculative prices to such people. This got him 6 years' imprisonment in addition to confiscation of property. The accomplices also got their just deserts.

In a number of places the monitoring of storage of bread products has become weak, and this facilitates embezzlement. Thus, operator Krivonos from Kremenchug bread combine and loader (?Vuba), by falsifying documents managed to embezzle flour and groats worth R15,000 at state prices. Unfortunately, there is quite a lot of this kind of embezzlement."

Sokolov mentions that the CPSU Central Committee decision also refers to the buying up by collective and state farms of bread and other produce to feed livestock. (Osipenko) replies: "There are instances of this, even with the knowledge and cooperation of local bodies. Thus, for example, Daushko, the chairman of Kamen-Kashirskiy Rayon Union of Consumer Cooperatives in Volyn Oblast, decided to sell more than 215 metric tons of flour to seven local collective farms to feed livestock. On this basis, of course, the fattening of livestock in no way serves the task of developing animal husbandry, fails to serve the food program, and impairs its implementation."

Sokolov raises the issue of complaints heard at times that combined feed allocated for sale to the population does not ever go on sale, apparently going to other destinations, thus encouraging more lawbreaking. (Osipenko) replies that this is why the Central Committee has simultaneously mapped out measures to step up control over feed sales to the population and to give assistance in providing the population's private livestock with feed, "This needs to be combined with widespread explanatory work among the population and the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance of a wasteful attitude toward bread and other food products. Such instances should be a mandatory subject for discussion in labor collectives and at rural gatherings, and cases involving persistent lawbreakers should be examined in show-trials. A careful attitude toward bread and other food products is our common concern."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS SPRING SOWING

PM200823 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 May 85 p 2

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Completing the Sowing More Quickly and Better"]

[Text] The countdown of the last 2 weeks of May has started on the spring calendar. The decisive days of the sowing have arrived in the country. Workers in the agro-industrial complex are directing their efforts toward carrying out all the field tasks successfully and creating firm foundations for the harvest of the concluding year of the 5-year plan. The scope of competition to mark the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress is increasing everywhere.

According to reports of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops had been sown on 68.7 million hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises by 13 May. This is approximately as much as by mid-May 1980 and 1982, but less than by this time last year. In the past week the increase in sown areas amounted to 21.6 million hectares -- the largest increase this season. Overcoming the lag connected with the unstable spring weather, many farms have sharply stepped up the progress of the sowing, improved its quality, and reached the level of last year's pace. Sturdy shoots have appeared on spring crops while winter wheat and rye plants, which are being carefully tended, are undergoing stem extension. In southern Uzbekistan winter barley has been harvested from the first few hundred hectares.

In the RSFSR, where 35.7 million hectares have already been sown to spring crops, the frontiers of the sowing have advanced to the Northern, Central Volga-Vyatka, and Urals economic regions. The field tasks in Orenburg, Ryazan, and Orel Oblasts and in the Bashkir ASSR are being carried out by the continuous flow method without any time gap. As a rule, machine operators first sow sectors that are free of weeds. Unit collectives counter the caprices of the weather with efficient labor organization and secure a high output daily. This is how farmers can and must work now in Tataria and Smolensk and Yaroslavl Oblasts, where the opportunities for accelerating the sowing are not as yet being utilized sufficiently.

The most urgent direction of attack in the struggle for grain is now in the country's eastern regions. The optimum time for sowing arrived here 15 May and it must be carried out in a matter of days. That is why it is so important for Kazakh and Siberian farmers to take account of every hour, to display their knowledge and skill, and to sow spring crops in all types of weather, in an organized fashion, and to a high standard. Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kazakhstan are performing work in two shifts by the large-group method. Special attention is being paid to fields where wheat is being cultivated by intensive methods. Here, without fail fertilizer is being applied locally together with the seeds, and herbicides are being used against weeds. Farmers in Altay and Krasnodar Krays and in Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts are starting to sow the main food crop -- wheat.

There must be no delay in expanding the sowing of hulled crops. Buckwheat has so far been sown on 306,000 hectares. While in Saratov Oblast seeds have been planted on one-half the allotted area, the neighboring Kuybyshev and Penza Oblast farms are just starting this work. Little millet has been sown on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Volgograd, Don, and Ulyanovsk regions. Some 377,000 hectares have been sown to rice. Machine operators in southern Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are bringing the units out of the rice paddies. The important work on the Kuban farms is coming to an end. Only one-third of the planned areas have been sown to rice in Astrakhan Oblast.

The fields of row crops are now the focus of attention. Corn for grain has been sown on 3.6 million hectares. More areas than last year have been sown to this crop on many farms of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. The sowing is ending in the Ukraine and Moldavia. Work on plantations in the North Caucasus and the Volga Regions is continuing. Some 3.6 million hectares have been sown to sunflowers, which is 89 percent of the plan. Machine operators have started to till interrow crops.

The sowing of sugar beets is drawing to a close. Seeds are still to be planted on the last 10,000 hectares, mainly on Belorussian, Mordovian, and Bashkir farms. Beets has sprouted on 2.5 million hectares. Farms are loosening the earth between the crops and combating plant pests.

Farmers in Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan are making great efforts to lay the foundations of the harvest. They have completed the sowing of cotton on 3.3 million hectares. Sturdy shoots have been obtained almost everywhere. Now, the tending of the crops will decide the success of matters -- irrigation, fertilizer application, and the breaking down of the soil surface crust are under way. But the flax growers of the Baltic region, Belorussia, and the Non-Chernozem Zone are still continuing the sowing, which must be completed in the next few days.

Potatoes have been planted on 1.2 million hectares, or 40 percent of the plan, and vegetables have been sown on 830,000 hectares, or 64 percent of the plan target. While at the same time the first 253,000 metric tons of early vegetable products have reached consumers from hothouses and coldframes. In Georgia the gathering of high-quality tea has begun.

Farmers are called on to ensure that the country's fields on which feed is grown produce abundantly. The sowing for this has been carried out on 15.5 million hectares. Seeds of perennial and annual grasses, root crops, and silage corn are being sown. The cutting and procurement of feed is under way in Central Asia and Azerbaijan.

"Shock labor for the spring field!" -- may the competition in the fields to obtain a big harvest from every hectare be developed even more widely under this motto!

SEVERE FROST DAMAGE IN KIRGIZIA REPORTED

LD162342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 85

[Summary] Snowfalls occurred in Kirgizia several days ago. At night, temperatures fell as low as minus 4-5 degrees centigrade. Frost badly affected shoots of vegetables, potatoes, corn, perennial grasses, fruit trees, and vines. At present, emergency measures are being taken in the republic to alleviate the consequences of the frosts. Supplementary sowing and planting is under way. Machine operators are in a hurry to harvest alfalfa in order to achieve its second yield sooner.

TASS ANNOUNCES MISSILE TESTS IN PACIFIC

LD181010 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 18 May 85

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 18 TASS -- From May 22 till May 31, 1985, there will be launchings of carrier rockets in the Soviet Union to an area in the Pacific, limited by a circle with a radius of 110 nautical miles with its center having the following coordinates: 22 degrees 27 minutes northern latitude and 174 degrees 40 minutes eastern longitude.

TASS is authorized to declare that in order to ensure safety the Government of the USSR asks the governments of the other states using sea and air lanes in the Pacific to instruct the relevant agencies that ships and aircraft do not enter this area and the air space over it from 6.00 till 19.00 local time daily.

THREE COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED 18 MAY

LD181901 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 May (TASS) -- A launch of three satellites "Cosmos-1650", "Cosmos-1651" and "Cosmos-1652" was carried out in the USSR today. They were launched into orbit by a single rocket. The satellites are meant for adjusting elements and equipment of the space navigation system which is being created to ensure the location of civilian aircraft and ships of the maritime and fisheries fleets of the Soviet Union. The satellites were launched into a near circular orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period -- 11 hours 16 minutes;

Distance from the earth's surface -- 19137 km;

Inclination of orbit -- 64.8 degrees.

The satellite equipment is functioning normally.